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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Affiliated with

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION FOR MISSOURI

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DESCRIPTION OF AREA

This Annual Planning Report (APR) covers the State of Missouri. There are nine CETA prime sponsors in the state. Four are in the St. Louis SMSA (City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, and Jefferson-Franklin Consortium); three are in the Kansas City SMSA (Kansas City Consortium, City of Independence, and Balance of Jackson County); and one is in the Springfield SMSA (City of Springfield). The remainder of the state is in the Balance-of-State prime sponsor jurisdiction.

The APR also covers the Balance-of-State jurisdiction. The body of the report is the statewide APR, but much of the material in the body is applicable to the Balance-of-State. Specific information relating to the Balance-of-State jurisdiction (population and labor force projections and estimates of the number of residents who are in need of manpower services) is provided in Appendix A.

ECONOMIC REVIEW AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR FY 81

REVIEW

Following the end of the worst national economic recession in the postwar period, after about five years of economic growth, another recession appears to have begun in early 1980. One of the most striking indicators is the very rapid runup in the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate from 6.2 percent in March to 7.8 percent in May.

In Missouri the situation had developed more gradually. Employment and labor force growth between the annual averages of 1978 and 1979 was not appreciably different than the 1977-1978 period. Total employment averaged 2,188,000 for calendar year '79, up 2.1 percent from the '78 average of 2,143,000. Average unemployment dropped by 10,000 to 104,000 or 4.5 percent of the labor force. This was the lowest level in any year since 1974. However, these averages tend to mask the true situation.

Missouri unemployment began increasing in about August 1979, with layoffs in the auto industry. Another step up was noted in the winter months as increased unemployment occurred in the construction and retail trade industries. Unemployment edged up further as the effects of the recession began to spread through other sectors of the economy. Further layoffs and the extremely low levels of new housing starts during the second quarter of '80 have teamed up to further exacerbate the unemployment situation. While this rapid advance of recessionary developments does not necessarily presage a long, severe recession, it now appears that the delayed onset of the recession has brought with it expectations that will be longer and deeper than previously anticipated.

OUTLOOK

It seems likely that the recession will continue through 1980, with only a fairly slow recovery beginning thereafter. Thus fiscal '81 should begin in a period of high unemployment, which may peak in Missouri in the winter months as a seasonal unemployment, is added to the cyclical unemployment. Even when the recession ends and employment growth resumes, unemployment will remain high for some time. Thus, fiscal 1981 should be characterized by high unemployment. Average employment probably will not show much growth over the previous year, although employment should be tending upward through at least the latter part of the fiscal year.

FIGURE 1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S. AND MISSOURI

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF MISSOURI LABOR FORCE DATA AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

AVERAGE LEVELS
(Number in thousands)

Period		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Fiscal Years	1978	2,248,000	2,128,700	119,300	5.3%
	1979	2,284,000	2,181,000	103,000	4.5%
	1980 to date1/	2,296,000	2,180,000	116,000	5.1%
	1980 - Assumed	2,310,000	2,180,000	130,000	5.6%
	1981 - Assumed	2,326,000	2,177,000	149,000	6.4%
Calendar Years	1978	2,256,000	2,143,000	114,000	5.0%
	1979	2,293,000	2,188,000	104,000	4.5%
	1980 to date	2,282,000	2,154,000	128,000	5.6%
	1980 - Assumed	2,310,000	2,170,000	140,000	6.1%
	1981 - Assumed	2,330,000	2,184,000	146,000	6.3%

ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES

Period		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
Fiscal Years	1978-1979	1.6%	2.5%	-13.7%
	1979-1980 Assumed	1.1%	0%	26.2%
	1980-1981 Assumed	0.7%	-0.1%	14.6%
Calendar Years	1978-1979	1.6%	2.1%	-8.8%
	1979-1980 Assumed	0.7%	-0.8%	34.6%
	1980-1981 Assumed	0.9%	0.6%	4.3%

1/ Seasonally adjusted data through February 1980.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Geographic Trends

The 1981 population for Missouri is projected to be about 4,911,200 or an annual growth rate of about 0.4 percent over the last 11 years. Although this is far from what could be termed a substantial increase, it does speak well of non-metropolitan increases since the metropolitan areas appear to be relatively stable.

In the St. Louis and Kansas City SMSAs, a fairly similar pattern is evident; population of the central counties has been stable or has fallen somewhat, while the outlying counties have shown fairly rapid growth. The City of St. Louis has shown large population losses, St. Louis County's population has about stabilized, and Franklin, Jefferson, and St. Charles Counties have shown substantial growth. In the Kansas City SMSA, Jackson County is projected to lose population between 1970 and 1980, while the remaining Missouri counties (Cass, Clay, Platte, and Ray) are experiencing population growth. The St. Joseph SMSA is expected to hold fairly stable, while the Columbia and Springfield SMSAs are growing fairly rapidly.

The nonmetropolitan counties show a diversity of growth patterns, as illustrated in Figure 2. The pattern appears to be that the counties in the southern half of the state, especially the Ozark counties, are growing rapidly as tourism thrives and other industries move into the area, while many of the primarily agricultural counties north of the Missouri River have been losing population.

Age, Sex and Racial Trends

Population has been projected not only for geographic areas, but also for age, sex, and race categories. These projections are summarized in Table 2 for the state and Table A-1 for the balance-of-state.

Labor Force Projections

Nationally, the labor force participation rates of many groups - especially youth and white females - have been rising. The participation rates of nonwhite females have increased somewhat, while those of nonwhite males have been declining. In general, the proportion of the population 65 and over in the labor force has been decreasing. These trends will certainly affect the composition of unemployment and probably its magnitude as well, as the rapidly growing labor force exerts pressure on the labor markets.

These national changes have been used, along with total population and labor force projections for Missouri, to derive the labor force composition projections shown in Table 2. White males still have the highest overall labor force participation rate, followed in order by nonwhite males and nonwhite females. The fact that nonwhite females have a higher participation rate than white females probably reflects the economic necessity and/or various social factors. Table 2A presents the participation rates of the various sex, race, age groupings.

FIGURE 2
POPULATION
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FOR COUNTIES
(1970-1980)
PROJECTED

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2
POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS – FY 1981
MISSOURI

		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Population	87,600	13,400	73,100	13,400	187,500
	Labor Force	51,700	4,800	34,600	4,800	95,900
18-19	Population	83,000	11,200	71,500	12,200	177,900
	Labor Force	67,500	6,900	57,200	7,000	138,600
20-24	Population	187,500	30,900	194,100	31,900	444,400
	Labor Force	170,700	24,300	145,900	22,400	363,300
25-34	Population	233,000	36,300	298,200	43,200	610,700
	Labor Force	228,800	33,600	200,200	34,800	497,400
35-44	Population	236,300	24,100	259,400	32,400	552,300
	Labor Force	232,400	22,600	167,700	24,200	446,900
45-64	Population	445,300	40,500	498,100	54,000	1,037,800
	Labor Force	374,500	32,100	253,100	31,000	690,700
65+	Population	245,800	20,600	374,100	31,800	672,300
	Labor Force	52,200	5,700	31,700	3,500	93,100
16+ Total	Population	1,518,500	177,100	1,768,400	218,900	3,682,900
	Labor Force	1,177,800	130,000	890,400	127,800	2,326,000

Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 2A
STATEWIDE
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 1/,
1970 AND 1981 (PROJECTED), BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Age	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
White Males								
1970	76.9	39.4	65.2	90.3	95.7	95.8	86.8	25.7
1980	77.6	59.0	81.3	91.0	98.2	98.4	84.1	21.2
Nonwhite Males								
1970	68.6	25.3	53.5	73.4	87.3	89.1	80.0	21.5
1980	73.4	35.8	61.3	78.8	92.4	93.6	79.3	27.8
White Females								
1970	40.0	23.1	50.1	58.5	44.8	49.2	49.0	10.0
1980	50.4	47.4	79.9	75.2	67.1	64.7	50.8	8.5
Nonwhite Females								
1970	50.5	17.2	42.1	62.1	65.9	64.4	54.8	13.4
1980	58.4	35.4	57.7	70.0	80.7	74.7	57.5	11.1

1/ The percentage of the total civilian population of a census subgroup classified as "in the labor force".

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

The industrial structure of Missouri employment shows striking similarity to the national structure. Considerable information about the industrial structure of Missouri employment in 1979, the change in structure since 1970, and the comparison of Missouri to the nation can be obtained from Table 3. For example, the proportion of Missouri employment in manufacturing is quite close to the national proportion although Missouri employment is slightly more oriented toward the manufacturing of nondurable goods - including food, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, and footwear. In durable goods, transportation equipment (including motor vehicles, where Missouri has five plants of the Big Three auto makers), is relatively more important to Missouri employment than to the nation.

Comparing the difference between Missouri and national porportions in an industry over time can be useful. In the majority of the industries shown in Table 3, the difference in proportions is less in 1979 than in 1970, suggesting that from the standpoint of industrial structure of employment, Missouri's economy could be becoming more closely linked to the national economy.

Table 4 shows payroll employment in nonagricultural industries and the rate of change in employment between selected years. Employment in most industries fell sharply in 1975, due to the recession, but rebounded during 1976, 1977 and 1978. Those industries suffering the greatest declines in 1975 tended to demonstrate the strongest recovery in 1977. For example, motor vehicle manufacturing employment fell substantially during 1975, since one of the effects of the recession was to induce people to delay purchasing new cars. Auto sales rebounded strongly with the recovery, resulting in increased employment in the manufacturing functions.

Total payroll employment grew at an annual rate of 1.8 percent between 1970 and 1979. Some industries grew more rapidly than than, while others grew more slowly or even suffered absolute decreases, reflecting changing industrial structure. Footwear, apparel, food and mining were among the industries experiencing the largest declines. The declines in footwear and apparel are due mostly to foreign import competition.

Outlook

Missouri employment projections to 1985 generally indicate that, with some exceptions, the trends shown in Table 4 will continue. Table 5 presents a graphic description of the relative projected growth rates for Missouri industry.

TABLE 3
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
U.S. AND MISSOURI
1970 AND 1979

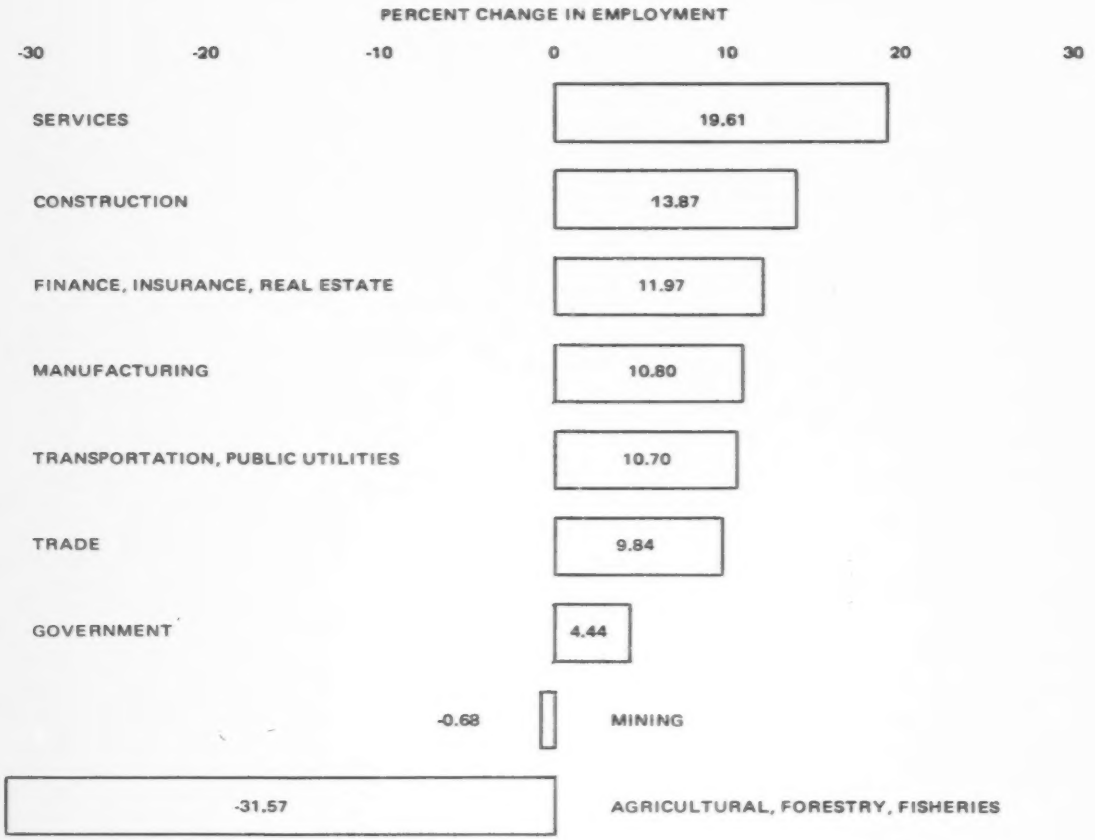
	Percentage of Total			
	1979		1970	
Industry	U.S.	MO	U.S.	MO
Manufacturing	23.4	23.0	27.3	26.8
Durable Goods	14.2	13.3	15.8	14.8
Fabricated metal Products	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
Machinery, except electrical	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.9
Electrical equip. & supplies	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9
Transportation equipment	2.3	4.0	2.5	4.4
Motor vehicle & equipment	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.0
Nondurable goods	9.3	9.7	11.5	12.0
Food & kindred products	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1
Chemicals & allied prod.	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
Footwear except rubber	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	76.6	77.0	72.7	73.2
Mining	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
Contract construction	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.3
Transportation & public utilities	5.8	7.1	6.4	7.6
Trucking & warehousing	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0
Communication & utilities	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	22.5	23.7	21.2	22.7
Wholesale trade	5.8	6.8	5.4	6.5
Retail trade	16.7	16.9	15.8	16.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4
Services	19.0	18.9	16.4	15.6
Government	17.4	16.9	17.7	17.1
Federal	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.2
State & local	14.3	13.6	13.9	12.9

TABLE 4
MISSOURI NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY 1975 - 1978
(Numbers in Thousands)

Industry	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	Ann. Rate of Change (%) 1978-79	1975-79
Total	2002.9	1953.1	1861.8	1797.8	1740.6	2.5	3.6
Manufacturing	459.7	456.8	439.6	424.9	405.3	0.6	3.2
Durable Goods	265.8	263.6	249.5	236.3	222.7	0.8	4.5
Fabricated metal prod.	33.9	33.4	31.9	31.5	31.0	1.5	2.3
Machinery exc. electrical	38.1	37.4	36.3	35.5	32.6	1.9	4.0
Electrical equip. & supplies	53.7	50.9	46.5	43.9	42.1	5.5	6.3
Transportation equipment	73.3	76.8	73.5	66.3	60.0	-4.6	5.1
Motor vehicle & equip.	36.0	40.3	39.3	32.2	28.4	-10.7	6.1
Nondurable Goods	193.9	193.2	190.1	188.6	182.6	0.4	1.5
Food & kindred products	47.0	47.0	47.4	47.0	46.8	0.0	0.1
Apparel & other textile prod.	29.9	30.6	30.5	30.7	29.7	-2.3	0.2
Printing & publishing	36.5	35.8	34.6	33.7	33.3	2.0	2.3
Chemicals & allied prod.	29.6	28.5	28.2	27.3	26.2	3.9	3.1
Footwear except rubber	17.3	17.6	16.8	17.7	16.6	-1.7	1.0
Nonmanufacturing	1543.2	1496.3	1422.2	1372.9	1335.3	3.1	3.7
Mining	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.6	9.0	5.3	-2.9
Contract construction	92.0	87.3	77.8	72.2	69.5	5.4	7.3
Transportation & public utilities	142.4	136.3	129.7	125.5	123.0	4.5	3.7
Trucking & warehousing	40.6	40.3	37.3	34.2	32.6	0.7	5.6
Communication, gas, electric & sanitary services	50.2	47.4	45.5	44.9	44.0	5.9	3.4
Wholesale & retail trade	475.4	465.8	446.1	428.5	412.0	2.1	3.6
Wholesale trade	136.9	133.1	127.1	120.4	116.8	2.9	4.0
Retail trade	338.5	332.7	319.0	308.1	295.2	1.7	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate	108.2	103.7	98.0	95.1	94.2	4.3	3.5
Services	378.0	360.0	340.7	326.5	311.6	5.0	4.9
Government	339.2	335.6	321.5	316.5	316.0	1.1	1.8
Federal	67.2	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.7	-0.6	-0.6
State & local	272.0	268.0	253.7	248.6	247.3	1.5	2.4

NOTE: Only selected industries are shown for each industry grouping. Details may not sum to totals.

TABLE 5
PROJECTED MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
1976 TO 1985



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES
(SIC 01,07,08,09)

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries is projected to decline by about 35,000 during the 1976-85 period. Of the nine major groups, this industry ranked 6th in employment in 1976. If current indications are correct, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries will drop to 8th place by 1985. Only Mining is expected to employ fewer people.

Some of the factors which may contribute to a decline in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries are the continuing consolidation of small farms; conversion of some farm land to other uses such as housing developments and shopping centers; and greater use of labor-saving machinery, methods, and materials.

MINING
(SIC 10,11, 12, 13, 14)

Employment in the Mining Industry is projected to remain relatively stable through the 1976-85 time period. Reduced employment in some sectors should be offset by growth in others.

Among the ores mined in Missouri are coal, lead, zinc, copper, iron, silver, limestone, clay, silica sand, granite and phosphate. Imports of finished products and raw materials as well as the activity of the Construction Industry (which at the time of this writing was experiencing a slump) will determine the future of Mining and may cause employment in the mid-1980's to differ significantly from our projections.

CONSTRUCTION
(SIC 15, 16, 17)

Employment in Construction is projected to increase approximately 14 percent over the 9-year period, rising from about 112,440 in 1976 to 128,030 in 1985.

Tight money and high interest rates are currently putting a damper on building. Single-family housing is being affected most. An easing of the money situation, however, could result in Construction employment rising substantially.

At this time, the prime rate is beginning to decline and housing shortages are developing in some areas. Based on these indications, it would seem that construction activities will be

increasing in the early 1980's when money for home loans become available. The projected figures could very well be reached.

MANUFACTURING
(SIC 19 through 39)

From 1976 to 1985, employment in Manufacturing is projected to increase approximately 11 percent (+46,270). About three-fourths of the gain is expected in the Durable Goods sector. All of the major Durable Goods Manufacturing Industries except Stone, Clay, and Glass Products are projected to grow, led by Transportation Equipment (+14,330).

Most Nondurable Goods Manufacturers are also expected to add workers through the mid-1980's. The greatest increase is expected in Printing and Publishing. Textiles and Apparel are the only two major industries in which declines are anticipated.

Between 1976 and 1985, employment in Durable Goods Manufacturing is projected to increase about 15 percent (+35,220). Growth is projected for all major groups except Stone, Clay, and Glass. Based on 1978 employment levels in Stone, Clay, and Glass, however, it seems unlikely that the group will decline. All sectors showed some growth over the 1976-78 period. The industry is largely dependent on Construction, however. A long-term slump in the building industry could have a detrimental impact on Stone, Clay, and Glass.

Projected employment in three of the other industries may also have been underestimated. By 1985 the number working in Machinery, Except Electrical may be up to 7,000 higher than initially projected. Based on 1978 figures, it appears that projected employment in both Construction Machines and Other Machinery, Except Electrical should be revised upward by about 1,000 and 6,000 respectively. Two factors that could have a moderating influence are continuation of high interest rates and tight money. Under these conditions, businesses may forego new machinery purchases.

The 1980 and 1985 employment levels for Electrical Machinery may also have been understated. In 1978, it was estimated that Electrical Machinery Manufacterers throughout Missouri employed approximately 51,400 workers -- 5,700 in Household Appliances; 11,000 in Radio, T.V. and Communication Equipment; and 34,700 in Electrical Machinery, N.E.C. While the 1978 employment for Household Appliances was below the 1976 level, employment for the other two sectors exceeded the 1985 projections. By the mid-1980's the number working for manufacturers of Radio, T.V. and Communication Equipment and of Electrical Machinery, N.E.C. could rise to 13,000 and 43,000, respectively. Firms producing Household Appliances will probably experience some growth through the mid-1980's. This may be minimal, however, if the tight money and high interest rates persist. Under these circumstances, people will be more apt to forego discretionary purchases than in the past.

Projected employment in Transportation Equipment may also have been underestimated. In 1978 close to 77,600 people worked in the industry. That figure exceeds the 1985 projection by about 3,500.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturers employed about 40,800 in 1978, some 1,800 more than projected for 1985. The immediate future of Transportation is uncertain, however, due to the energy situation and the high rate of inflation. Auto sales are down. People are driving less and are not trading cars as often. One factor that could help the industry is the growing demand for smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles. The development of major mass transit systems could also add to the industry but probably not substantially within the next five years.

An increase in Federal Defense spending, announced after the projections were prepared could mean a greater growth in Ordnance and Miscellaneous Manufacturing than was initially projected.

Between 1976 and 1985, employment in the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing Industry is projected to increase about 6 percent (+11,060). All major components except Textile Mill Products and Apparel, Textile Products are expected to grow. The largest increase is projected for Printing and Publishing, followed by Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastics Products and Chemical and Allied Products. One factor that could moderate growth in Printing and Publishing is a slowdown in the economy. Advertising expenditures are apt to drop significantly during recessionary periods. Employment in Printing and Publishing would probably be affected.

Most growth in Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products will come from the Plastics sector. Plastics, which are light-weight, durable, and relatively inexpensive, are attractive to many producers who seek to keep down costs of their products and make them more fuel-efficient. The industry uses large quantities of fossil fuels, however. High costs and limited supplies of these fuels could have a major impact on the industry.

The Chemical Industry, too, is a major user of fossil fuels. Other factors that may moderate growth in Chemicals are a long-term recession and a slowdown in construction. In a recession, some manufacturing activities decline. Industrial chemical orders may fall off. A slowdown in construction could adversely affect Paints, Varnishes producers. Employment reductions in these sectors should be largely offset by growth in Drugs, and Medicines, though. In 1978, the estimated employment for Drugs and Medicines almost equalled the 1985 projection. A projected figure of 4,800 to 5,000 for 1985 would probably not be out of line.

From 1976 to 1985 manufacturers of Textiles and Apparel in Missouri may reduce their employment by roughly 13 percent. This expected reduction is attributed to rising improrts and competition from manufacturers in other states, primarily those in the South.

TRANSPORTATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
(SIC 40 - 42 and 44 - 49)

Transportation and Other Public Utilities is projected to increase about 11 percent (+15,060) between 1976 and 1985. The greatest gains are projected for Transportation. Trucking and Warehousing may see particularly large growth (+6,490 people or more than 16 percent during the 9-year period). The immediate

future of Transportation is uncertain, however, due to the energy situation. Mid-1980's employment may not reach estimated levels. While mass transit systems will undoubtedly gain support, operators will be forced to limit routes and services to those which are most profitable, i.e., have the greatest patronage.

Employment in Communications, Utilities, and Sanitary Services is projected to grow roughly 10 percent during the 9-year projection period. Should construction activities remain depressed through the early 1980's (as they were in 1979), the Utilities, Sanitary Services sector may not grow as much as projected.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
(SIC 50, 52 - 59)

Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade is projected to increase about 10 percent (+46,690) from 1976 to 1985. The largest increases are projected for Food and Related Products and Machinery, Equipment and Supplies in the Wholesale sector and for Eating and Drinking Places, General Merchandise, and Food and Dairy Stores in the Retail portion. Factors that could limit expansions are continued high inflation and interest rates, which reduce buying power and discourage loan applications, as well as greater use of automated equipment.

Wholesale Trade employment is projected to increase about 9 percent between 1976 and 1985. Wholesale distributors of Food and Related Products and of Machinery, Equipment and Supplies are projected to add the most workers over the nine-year period. Based on the current economic situation, however, the 1985 projected levels for many of the industries may be somewhat optimistic. Auto sales have fallen off. Should the slump in the construction industry continue, Wholesalers of Electrical Goods; Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating Supplies; and Lumber and Construction Materials will probably be adversely affected. Advertising expenditures could quite possibly decline resulting in lower sales of Paper and Paper Products. Reduced demands for some products considered nonessential may also have an impact on the industry.

From 1976 to 1985, employment in Retail Trade is projected to increase about 10 percent (+36,600). By far the greatest projected increase is in Eating and Drinking Places, up more than 20 percent during the 1976-85 time period. At least two factors could moderate this growth, however. First, reduced buying power resulting from the high rate of inflation could cause individuals to view eating out as more of a luxury. In addition, the high cost and limited supplies of gasoline will limit travel. Restaurants and other establishments serving food and drink could be affected.

In general, tight money, inflation, and limited fuel supplies may all be detrimental to Retail Trade. Some sectors will probably feel the impact more than others though. Auto Dealers and Gas Stations, for example, may be particularly hard hit. In addition, Furniture and Appliance Stores may experience reduced sales as more people opt to repair rather than replace major household items.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
(SIC 60-67)

Employment in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is projected to increase about 12 percent (+11,710) during the time period from 1976 to 1985. It's estimated that about 40 percent of the increase will occur in Banking. This percentage could be even higher. Based on the 1978 employment level, it appears that the 1985 figure may be conservative. Banks are expected to expand their services and open branch facilities, adding employees through the 1980's.

Projected employment in Credit Agencies Other Than Banks seems also to have been underestimated. The immediate future of this industry is somewhat uncertain, however, because high interest rates are discouraging many from applying for loans.

Employment in the Insurance Industry is projected to increase as the volume of goods requiring protection and the demand for tailor-made insurance packages grow. In addition, individuals born during the baby boom will be establishing families of their own and purchasing insurance for them. This factor plus an expected increase in the number of claims that must be settled will also contribute to growth.

A growth of about 12 percent is projected for Real Estate and Real Estate, Insurance, Loan, and Law Office Combinations. Such an increase may be optimistic should high interest rates and tight money continue to depress the real estate market. The prime interest rate has begun to decline but if and how rapidly it continues to fall remains to be seen.

SERVICES
(SIC 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78-82, 84, 86, 88, 89)

The Services Industry is the largest employer in Missouri. During the 1976 to 1985 time period, employment is projected to increase by around 20 percent (111,760). The largest employment increase is projected for the Medical and Other Health Industry, up almost 24 percent (+35,590) between 1976 and 1985. Among the factors contributing to this projected increase are an increase in the number of elderly, coverage of more people by health insurance programs, and growth in the fields of public health, rehabilitation, industrial medicine, and mental health. The largest sector of the Medical, Other Health Industry is Hospitals. By 1985, approximately 118,040 may work in Hospitals, an increase of about 23 percent over the 1976 employment estimate. Factors that could moderate growth are passage of the Hospital Cost Containment Bill (or similar legislation) and coverage by insurance programs of more out-patient services.

An increase of almost 60 percent (+27,590) is projected for Miscellaneous Business Services. As organizations become larger and more complex, their needs for services will rise. For many it will be more economical to sue the expertise and equipment of outsiders than to train personnel and purchase uniforms, machinery, and supplies of their own. A long-term economic slump, which is a possibility, could adversely affect the industry, however.

Only one major sector of the Services Industry -- Private Households -- is projected to decline. From 1976 to 1985, employment could drop from about 27,110 to 22,050, a decline of approximately 19 percent. As leisure time increases, as more labor-saving devices are developed, and as families and houses are reduced in size, the need for private household services will

diminish. Other contributing factors are the increase in the minimum wage and the coverage of some private household workers under the Unemployment Insurance Program.

GOVERNMENT
(SIC 91 - 93)

Overall, Government employment is projected to increase about 4½ percent between 1976 and 1985. Projected losses in the Federal sector should be more than offset by growth in the State and Local areas. These increases could result both from population growth and demands by the public for more and better services. Resistance to tax increases could moderate this growth somewhat. In addition, employment in Federal Public Administration may not decline as projected. Legislation concerning broad areas, such as consumer protection, welfare, national health insurance, public employment, etc. could result in increased employment. Also, the U.S. Postal Service announced late in 1979 that it had a money surplus, the first since the Service began. As a result, projected cutbacks may not be necessary.

NOTE: For greater detail see Missouri Employment Outlook - Projections to 1985, available on request from the Missouri Division of Employment Security, Research and Analysis Section.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

In general, employment of the more skilled occupations has been growing while the less skilled ones showed relative declines over the last few years. Between 1970 and 1974, employment grew by 26.6 percent in the managers, officials, and proprietors category and by 22.3 percent in the professional, technical, and kindred category. At the other extreme, employment of operatives increased by only 5.9 percent over the same period, and nonfarm laborers decreased by 2.5 percent. Reflecting a long-term trend, employment of farmers and farmworkers fell by 43.5 percent between 1970 and 1974.

Table 6 summarizes some of the projected occupations which are expected to show the largest number of average annual job openings resulting from growth and replacement between 1976 and 1985. More detailed information is contained in the Missouri Employment Outlook which is available directly from this Division.

It should be emphasized that this information shows only the projected number of job openings in various occupations and says nothing about relative supply in the occupation. For example, an average of 3,050 job openings are projected annually for teachers. This does not mean that teachers will have an easy time finding a job, since there is a larger number of qualified teachers seeking the available openings.

Current Job Openings

While Table 6 data contains information about job openings that are expected to prevail over the long run, shorter run information would also be desirable. Table 7 provides such information in the form of recent unfilled job openings at Missouri Division of Employment Security local offices. As above, this gives information relating only to the demand for these occupations. In most occupations ES active files contain several applicants for each opening. This is true even in the occupations with a large proportion of hard-to-fill job openings (those unfilled for 30 days or more).

TABLE 6
PROJECTED ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
(1976-1985)

Selected Occupation 1/	Average Annual Job Openings
Engineers, Technical	920
Engineers, Science Technicians	570
Medical Workers, Exc. Technicians	2,460
Registered Nurses	1,250
Health Technologist & Technicians	580
Teachers	580
Elementary School Teachers	2,100
Writers, Artists & Entertainers	1,190
Other Professional, Technical	4,300
Accountants	1,070
Clergy	800
Lawyers	680
Social Workers	530
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	12,860
Buyer, Sales, Loan Managers	2,230
Bank, Financial Mgr.	730
Sales Mgr., Exc. Retail Trade	520
Admininstrators, Public Inspectors	1,180
Other Mgrs., Officials, Proprietors	9,450
Office Managers, NEC	630
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Mgrs.	650
Other Mgrs., Administrators	7,600+
Sales Workers	8,070
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	520
Real Estate Agents, Brokers, etc.	960
Sales and Sales Workers, NEC	5,780+
Clerical Workers	22,300
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	6,960
Secretaries, General	5,210
Typists	1,400
Clerical Workers, Other	15,170
Bookkeepers	1,900
Cashiers	2,000
Counter Clerks, except food	790
Estimators, Investigators	530
Receptionists	720
Misc. Clerical Workers	4,230+

Crafts and Kindred Workers	10,520
Construction Crafts Workers	3,710
Carpenters and Apprentices	1,090
Painters & Apprentices	600
Plumbers, Pipefitters & Apprentices	510
Blue Collar Workers Supvr, NEC	1,010
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs, Exc. Mechanical	990
Mechanics, Repairers & Installers	2,670
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	720
Heavy Equip. Mech., incl. Diesel	500
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	1,350
Operatives, Exc. Transport	8,960
Semiskilled Metal Working	850
Welders & Flamecutters	580
Semiskilled Packing & Inspecting	1,620
Checkers, Examiners, etc. Mfg.	820
Packer, Wrapper, Exc. Meat, Produce	730
Other Operative, Exc. Transport	6,500
Assemblers	1,620
Sewers and Stitcher	810
Misc. Mach. Operatives	890
Operatives NEC	910+
Transport Equip. Operatives	2,960
Delivery and Route Workers	670
Truck Drivers	1,310
Services Workers	18,630
Cleaning Service Workers	4,690
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, Exc. Private	680
Bldg. Interior Cleaners, NEC	1,770
Janitors & Sextons	2,230
Food Service Workers	5,700
Cooks, Exc. Private	1,970
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	690
Waiters/Waitresses	1,500
Food Workers, NEC Exc. Private	1,000+
Health Service Workers	3,030
Health Aides, Exc. Nursing	520
Nurses' Aides, Orderlies	1,450
Practical Nurses	850
Personal Service Workers	2,650
Child Care Workers, Exc. Private	1,230
Protective Service Workers	1,950
Guards	1,260
Private Household Workers	620
Laborers, Exc. Farm	2,960
Construction Labor, Exc. Carpenter's Helper	530
Freight, Material Handlers	530
Gardeners, Groundskeepers, Exc. Farm	530
Farmers and Farm Workers	2,620

1/ Occupations with 500 or more average annual job openings resulting from growth or replacement.

SOURCE: Missouri Employment Outlook - Projections to 1985.

TABLE 7
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
AT EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
LOCAL OFFICES
(MARCH 1980)

DOT Code 1/	Selected Occupations 2/	Unfilled Openings Total	Unfilled Openings 30 days or more
0-1 ($4.94)			
003	Electrical/electronics engineering occupations	100	84
007	Mechanical engineering occupations	108	86
012	Industrial engineering occupations esp. EDP Systems Analysts	403	391
020	Occupations in mathematics	80	53
075	Registered nurses, esp. general duty, staff	100	85
079	Occupations in medicine and health, n.e.c., esp. LPN's	164	135
187	Service industry managers and officials	83	64
189	Miscellaneous managers and officials, n.e.c.	117	85
2 ($3.45)			
201	Secretaries, esp. secretarial stenographer	413	271
202	Stenographers, esp. clerk stenographer	420	75
203	Typists and typewriting-machine operators, esp. clerk-typists	1904	1743
205	Interviewing clerks, esp. survey workers	811	671
209	Stenography, typing, filing and related occupations, n.e.c., esp. general clerk	870	464

DOT Code 1/	Selected Occupations 2/	Unfilled Openings	
		Total	30 days or more
210	Bookkeepers and bookkeeping-machine operators, esp. full-charge and general bookkeeping	115	79
211	Cashiers and tellers	267	162
216	Accounting and statistical clerks	170	149
219	Computing and account-recording operations, n.e.c., esp. administrative clerk, general office	232	183
222	Shipping, receiving, stock, and related clerical occupations	505	449
235	Telephone operators, esp. clerical-office	86	58
237	Information and reception clerks, esp. receptionists	103	77
250	Sales occupations, real estate and insurance	151	124
279	Sales occupations, miscellaneous commodities, n.e.c.	223	184
290	Sales clerks, esp. retail trade sales clerks	107	66
299	Miscellaneous sales occupations, n.e.c.	121	95
3 ($3.05)			
301	Household and related work	143	102
311	Waiters/waitresses, and related food service occupations	1023	726
313	Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants, esp. pizza bakers	435	291
318	Kitchen workers, n.e.c., esp. kitchen helper	274	214
323	Housecleaners, hotels, restaurants, and related establishments	137	104
355	Attendants, hospitals, morgues, and related health services	358	238
372	Security guards and correction officers, except crossing tenders, esp. security guard	190	152
379	Protective service occupations, n.e.c	78	37
381	Porters and cleaners	222	161
382	Janitors	164	121
4 ($3.23)			
406	Gardening and groundskeeping occupation	192	142
5 ($3.91)			
525	Slaughtering, breaking, curing, and related occupations	118	54
6 ($3.99)			
600	Machinists and related occupations, esp. instrument maker	109	90
620	Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics and Repairers, esp auto mechanics	143	118
690	Plastics, synthetics, rubber and leather working occupations	74	34
7 ($3.35)			
706	Metal unit assemblers and adjusters, n.e.c.	143	73
726	Occupations in assembly and repair of electronic components and accessories, n.e.c.	91	85
780	Occupations in upholstering and in fabrication and repair of stuffed furniture, mattresses, and related products	73	64
786	Sewing machine operators, garment	201	178
787	Sewing machine operators, nongarment	160	114
8 ($4.22)			
850	Excavating, grading, and related occupations	345	342
860	Carpenters and related occupations, esp. construction	103	82
869	Miscellaneous construction occupation, n.e.c., esp. construction worker I and II	312	234

DOT Code 1/	Selected Occupations 2/	Unfilled Openings Total	Unfilled Openings 30 days or more
899	Miscellaneous structural work occupations, n.e.c., esp. building maintenance repairer	211	158
9 ($3.68)			
905	Truck drivers, heavy	97	70
913	Passenger transportation occupations, n.e.c.	82	66
915	Attendants and servicers, parking lots and automotive service facilities, esp. service station attendant	160	143
920	Packing occupations, esp. hand packer	187	161
922	Occupations in moving and storing materials and products, n.e.c., esp. warehouse worker, order picker	165	125
929	Packaging and materials handling occupations, n.e.c.	522	407

1/ Number in parentheses is average hourly wage rate offered for openings received in that major occupational grouping.
2/ Arbitrarily selected as those 3-digit D.O.T. occupations with 75 or more unfilled job openings at the end of March, 1979.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96 for job openings, Table B07 for wage rates, March 1980.
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Trends and projections of statewide unemployment were discussed in Part 3. Geographic and population characteristics of unemployment will be considered in this section.

Geographic Distribution of Unemployment

Unemployment levels differed rather widely throughout the state in 1979. Generally those counties in the northern half and the south-western one quarter of the state experienced unemployment rates below the State average while the south-eastern one quarter experienced rates well above that of the State.

Figure 3 illustrates the geographic distribution of unemployment rates in 1979 for all SMSAs and counties. More detailed data are given in Table B-2.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

Knowledge of the characteristics of the unemployed is of paramount importance to planning manpower programs, among other uses. Two different kinds of information are presented in this API. One set is current and historical data from the ES-203 report, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed. This has the advantage of being an actual count of unemployed persons, by characteristics, but its usefulness is limited by the fact that it deals only with unemployment insurance claimants. The other kind of information presented in this report is projections of the age, sex, and race characteristics of the unemployed for the planning year. These projections contain information not available from the ES-203 but are only projections with considerable margin for error. They will be presented in the Section entitled Estimates Of Those In Need Of Manpower Services.

The ES-203 reports contain information on age, sex, duration of unemployment, occupation, and industry attachment of the insured unemployed. Selected characteristics based on the ES-203 report for the 12 month period July 1979 - June 1980 are illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows the composition of industry attachment of the insured unemployed compared to the industrial composition of employment. Certain industries, notably contract construction and manufacturing, account for a disproportionate amount of unemployment, while others (including trade and services) account for a greater proportion of employment than unemployment.

FIGURE 3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE

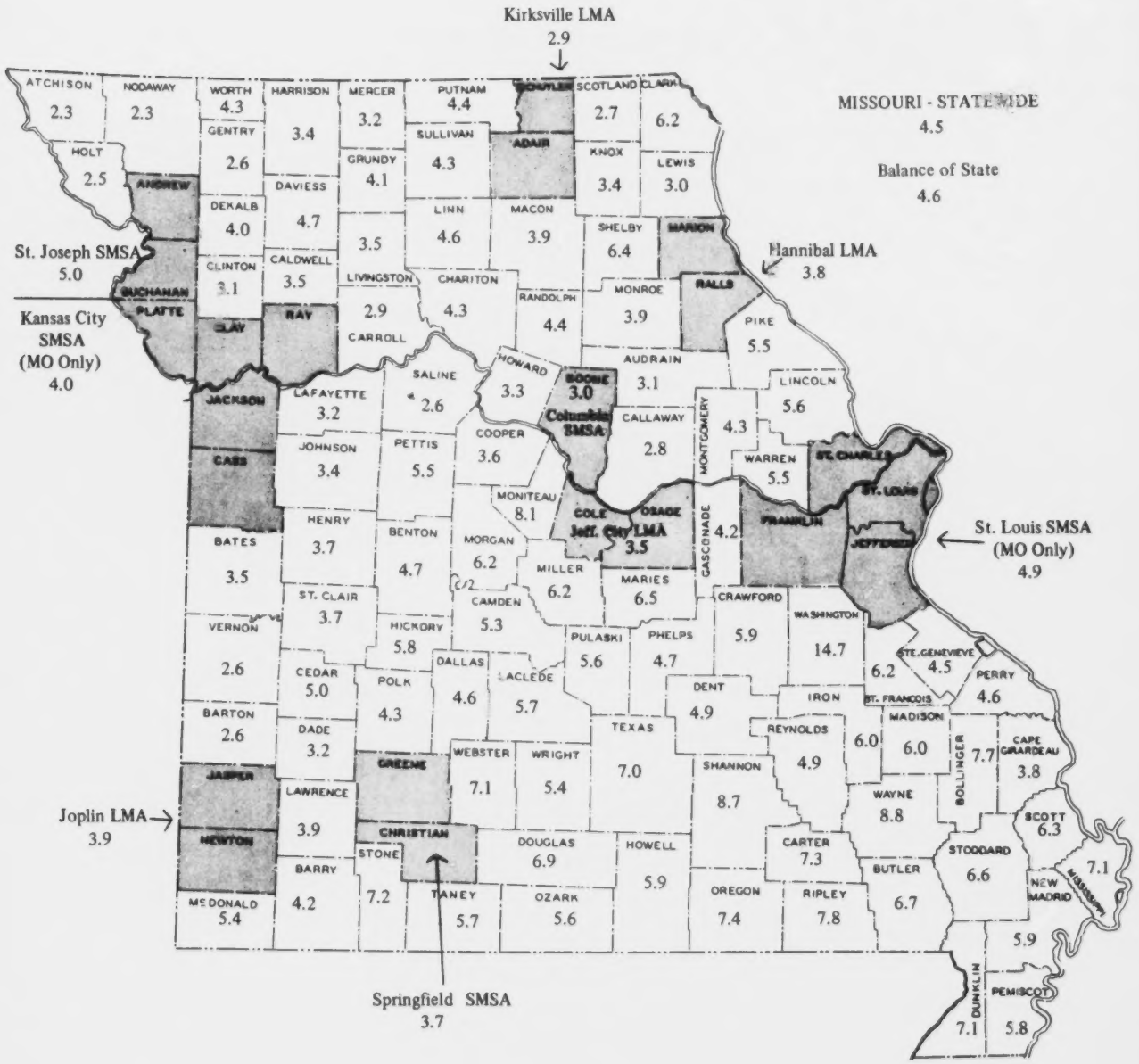


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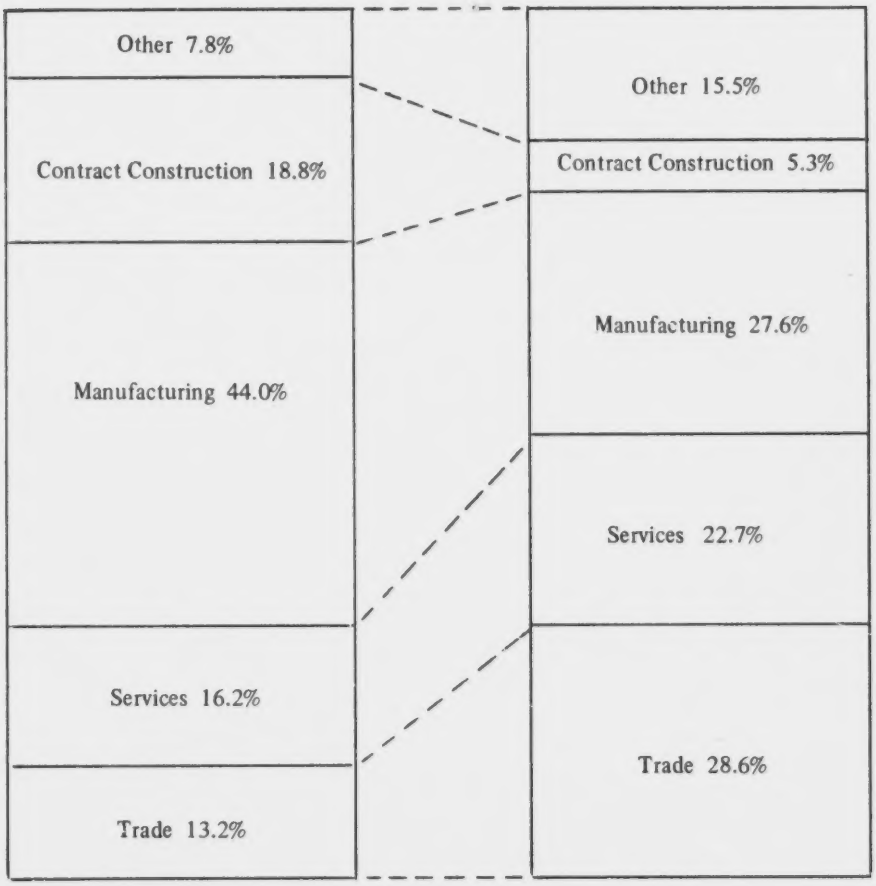
FIGURE 4
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
Industrial Composition Compared to Industrial Composition of the Employed



Sources: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed from ES-203, Table 2, Average of July 1979 through June 1980.

Employment from BLS 790, 1979 Annual Averages.

ESTIMATES OF THOSE IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES

This section deals with estimating the number of individuals in certain target groups designated as being in special need of manpower services, essentially various categories of the unemployed plus the underemployed and the economically disadvantaged.

The Unemployed

It will be recalled that an average of 149,000 Missouri residents were projected to be unemployed during fiscal year 198 . To put a little more detail in this projection, it has been disaggregated into age, sex, and race cohorts, as shown in Table 8. This table shows considerable differences in unemployment rates for the various cohorts. The unemployment rate for whites is much lower than for nonwhites. Sex differences are not so clear; white males have a lower unemployment rate than white females, but nonwhite males have a higher rate than nonwhite females. The 16-17 year old cohort is projected to have an unemployment rate of 20.9 percent in the planning year, with the worst problem concentrated among nonwhites: 44.2 percent for males and 50.9 percent for females.

Number of Different Individuals

Other information about the unemployed would be desirable. For example, the above projections are only of annual averages and give no information about the number of different individuals who will be unemployed at some time during the year. Regression analysis of national data has indicated that the number of different individuals unemployed during the year depends on the unemployment rate. Applying the coefficients estimated from this analysis to the projected Missouri unemployment rate for the planning year suggests that a number equal to about 3.5 times the average number unemployed, or 521,500 different individuals, will be unemployed at some time during the planning year. (This information, along with other information presented in this section, is summarized in Table 9).

Long-Term Unemployed

Estimates of the number unemployed do not give a measure of the severity of the unemployment or the economic hardship resulting from it. Short spells of unemployment, such as caused by seasonal factors or temporary shutdowns, probably do not cause much hardship. It would thus be desirable to estimate the amount of long-term unemployment i.e. the number of individuals unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. Regressions on national data have shown that the percentage of unemployment which is long-term is also related to the unemployment rate. Applying coefficients estimated from national data to Missouri projections results in the estimate that about 1.4 percent of the labor force, or 33,200 people will be unemployed for 15 weeks or longer in the planning year.

TABLE 8
UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
FY 1981
MISSOURI

		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Unemployed	9,000	2,100	6,400	2,400	20,000
	%	17.5	44.2	18.6	50.9	20.9
18-19	Unemployed	8,200	2,600	7,600	2,700	21,200
	%	12.2	38.2	13.4	38.3	15.3
20-24	Unemployed	13,000	6,000	11,700	5,900	36,600
	%	7.6	24.6	8.0	26.4	10.1
25-34	Unemployed	8,400	4,400	14,700	3,500	30,900
	%	3.7	13.0	7.3	10.1	6.2
35-44	Unemployed	6,400	1,800	7,000	2,000	17,100
	%	2.7	7.8	4.2	8.4	3.8
45-64	Unemployed	8,500	2,100	8,000	1,700	20,300
	%	2.3	6.6	3.2	5.4	2.9
65+	Unemployed	1,300	400	900	200	2,800
	%	2.5	6.2	2.9	5.4	3.0
Total	Unemployed	54,900	19,300	56,400	18,400	149,000
	%	4.7	14.9	6.3	14.4	6.4

TABLE 9
MISSOURI
PROJECTIONS OF SELECTED
UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES
FY 1981

	Average Unemployment	Number of Different Persons Unemployed During Year	Long Term Unemployed 15 Wks. or Longer
White Male	54,900	192,000	14,100
White Female	56,400	197,300	7,800
Nonwhite Male	19,300	67,700	7,100
Nonwhite Female	18,400	64,500	3,200
TOTAL	149,000	521,500	33,200

Veterans

Veterans, especially Vietnam-era veterans, are an important target group for various manpower services. Unfornately, there are few good estimates even of veterans population, let alone of labor force characteristics.

About 7,600 Missouri Vietnam-era veterans are projected to be unemployed in FY 1981. This estimate might be somewhat high since the proportion of Vietnam-era veterans in the population should now be decreasing slightly.

TABLE 10
ESTIMATES OF VETERAN
POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Missouri Veterans	FY 1981
Total Veteran Population	708,000
Vietnam-Era Veteran Population	204,000
Labor Force	186,900
Unemployed	7,600
Rate	4.1

Additional Missouri veteran population data by county are available in Appendix B.

While the overall unemployment rate for Vietnam Veterans is only estimated at 4.1% of the labor force, the unemployment rate for VET's age 20-24 may well be as high as 12 percent. Unfortunately, no usable data for this age group are available.

The Economically Disadvantaged

Another large target group is the economically disadvantaged. This includes both employed and unemployed individuals with family incomes below the poverty level. There is probably considerable overlap between the disadvantaged and unemployed and underemployed.

In 1970, about 670,000 persons (including about 150,000 nonwhites) were below the poverty level in Missouri. The Current Population Survey (CPS) has found that the number of individuals below the poverty level has increased nationally. Using the Missouri projected population for FY 1981 and a set of factors derived from the change in the national CPS data, it is estimated that some Missourians (including about 187,300 nonwhites) will be below the poverty level in FY 1981. Further detail is shown in Table 11. The subset of persons 18 and over is included in this table, since this group gives a better approximation of the number in need of manpower services.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF PERSONS
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL -- FY 1981

	Total	Persons 18 and Over
White	541,100	383,700
Nonwhite	187,300	105,500
TOTAL	728,400	489,200

Details may not sum to total due to rounding.

Highschool Graduates

Heretofore it has been quite difficult to get a "handle" on the number of highschool graduates in need of manpower services. Through the assistance of the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education we have been able to gain a bit of insight into where the highschool graduates go after graduation. A recent survey of 1978 highschool graduates indicated that out of 64,600 graduates reporting statewide, 28,400 (44%) went on to further education; 2,300 (3.6%) entered the military; 24,300 (37.7%) became employed; and 5,600 (8.6%) fell into a rather nebulous category entitled "other". The "other" category includes: unemployed, discouraged workers and those not in the labor force. Although the number of unemployed cannot be satisfactorily broken out of the "other" category, it can be used to give the planner an idea of the proportion of graduates who may be in need of services. Figure 5 gives a county-by-county breakdown of the percent of those graduating in 1978 who fell into the "other" cateogry. There were another approximately 3,900 graduates for whom no data were available and are not included here.

FIGURE 5
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE
–1978 GRADUATES–

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FIGURE 6
MISSOURI PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUTS GRADES 7-12 1977-78 SCHOOL YEAR

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

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APPENDIX A

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Balance of State
Missouri

FY 1981

The balance-of-state (BOS) jurisdiction covers the entire state except the St. Louis and Kansas City SMSAs and the City of Springfield.

The statewide Annual Planning Report is generally applicable to the balance-of-statee (BOS) jurisdiction. The purpose of this Appendix is to provide certain amplifying information, particularly that related to the number of residents of the BOS jurisdiction who are in need of manpower services. The same pattern and methodology of deriving the estimates used in the body of the APR are followed in this Appendix.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

Although the BOS includes the St. Joseph and Columbia SMSAs and part of the Springfield SMSA, it is basically nonmetropolitan. Its projected population for FY 1981 is about 1,564,200 or 42.5 percent of the state total. (Growth of population of individual counties was shown in Figure 2). Comparison of Table A-1 with Table 2 shows that the projected BOS labor force of 872,800 is about 37.0 percent of the state total and that the BOS has a somewhat lower overall labor force participation rate than the state as whole. It will be noted that the BOS has a considerably lower proportion of nonwhites that the state.

ESTIMATES OF THOSE IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES

It is projected that an average of about 55,100 BOS residents will be unemployed in FY 1981 for an average unemployment rate of 6.2 percent, only slightly lower than the 6.4 percent projected for the state. (Geographic composition of unemployment in 1981 is shown in Figure 3). The projected BOS unemployment is disaggregated into age, sex, and race categories in Table A-2.

It is projected that about 3.6 times the average unemployment, or 194,800 different individuals will be unemployed at some time during the planning year. The number of long-term unemployed individuals has been estimated at about 11,100. These projections, broken out by sex and race, are shown in Table A-3.

As alluded to in the Statewide Section of the APR, considerable difficulties are involved in estimating Veterans' unemployment. Projections were made for the BOS by assuming that Vietnam-era veterans occupy the same proportion of the population and unemployment in the BOS as in the state as a whole. The projections shown in Table A-4 were then derived from the statewide projections.

About 422,500 persons are projected to be below the poverty level in FY 1981, as shown in Table A-5. This is some 58 percent of the estimate for the entire state, far above the Balance-of-State's share of state population. This may serve to point out the magnitude of the rural poverty problem.

TABLE A-1
POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS – FY 1981
BALANCE OF STATE

		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Population	42,600	1,600	33,000	1,100	78,200
	Labor Force	22,500	300	12,800	300	36,000
18-19	Population	39,600	1,500	33,300	1,400	75,800
	Labor Force	28,600	700	19,500	700	49,500
20-24	Population	94,100	5,000	83,600	3,600	186,300
	Labor Force	79,200	2,700	55,800	2,200	139,900
25-34	Population	95,400	4,400	113,100	3,600	216,400
	Labor Force	90,700	2,700	73,800	2,200	169,500
35-44	Population	93,900	1,700	111,700	2,700	210,100
	Labor Force	89,700	1,300	71,100	1,800	164,000
45-64	Population	198,900	3,700	226,200	5,500	434,400
	Labor Force	156,300	2,500	106,600	2,900	268,900
65+	Population	149,400	3,300	205,600	4,700	363,000
	Labor Force	29,500	400	14,800	500	45,200
Total	Population	713,900	21,300	806,500	22,600	1,564,200
	Labor Force	496,900	10,900	354,500	10,500	872,800

TABLE A-2
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION
PROJECTIONS – FY 1981
BALANCE OF STATE

		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Unemployed	3,000	100	2,500	200	5,900
	%	13.5	36.0	19.8	57.4	16.3
18-19	Unemployed	2,300	200	2,900	300	5,700
	%	8.2	23.5	14.8	42.1	11.5
20-24	Unemployed	5,600	500	5,700	400	12,200
	%	7.1	18.4	10.2	20.2	8.8
25-34	Unemployed	4,700	300	5,300	400	10,700
	%	5.2	12.4	7.2	17.8	6.3
35-44	Unemployed	3,500	100	3,600	200	7,400
	%	3.9	10.2	5.1	9.2	4.5
45-64	Unemployed	5,400	400	4,200	400	10,500
	%	3.4	17.0	4.0	13.6	3.9
65+	Unemployed	900	100	600	100	1,700
	%	3.2	11.8	4.1	13.4	3.7
16+ Total	Unemployed	25,500	1,800	24,900	1,900	54,100
	%	5.1	16.2	7.0	18.0	6.2

TABLE A-3
BALANCE OF STATE
PROJECTION OF SELECTED
UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES
FY 1981

	Average Unemployment	Number of Different Persons Unemployed During Year	Long Term Unemployed 15 Wks. or More
White Male	25,500	91,800	6,100
White Female	24,900	89,600	3,900
Nonwhite Male	1,800	6,500	600
Nonwhite Female	1,900	6,800	500
TOTAL	54,100	194,800	11,100

TABLE A-4
BALANCE OF STATE
ESTIMATES OF VETERAN
POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Missouri Veterans	FY 1981 - Proj.
Total Veteran Population	244,900
Vietnam-Era Veteran Population	70,600
Labor Force	64,600
Unemployed	2,600
Rate	4.0

TABLE A-5
BALANCE OF STATE
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF PERSONS
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL – FY 1981

	Total	Persons 18 and Over
White	390,500	273,400
Nonwhite	32,000	17,800
TOTAL	422,500	291,200

TABLE A-6
BALANCE OF STATE
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 1/
1970 AND 1981 (PROJECTED) BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Age	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
White Males								
1970	69.1	35.4	58.0	76.7	91.7	92.6	81.4	24.2
1981	69.6	52.9	72.1	84.1	95.1	95.5	78.8	19.7
Nonwhite Males								
1970	48.7	15.1	39.9	50.0	59.2	73.8	70.4	15.9
1981	51.1	21.8	45.7	54.1	62.6	77.5	69.6	13.5
White Females								
1970	35.7	19.0	42.7	52.0	43.6	48.5	42.5	8.5
1981	44.0	38.9	58.7	66.8	65.3	63.7	47.1	7.2
Nonwhite Females								
1970	41.1	11.7	38.7	53.9	50.3	57.4	50.3	12.1
1981	46.6	24.0	49.1	60.9	61.5	66.6	52.6	10.1

1/ The percentage of the total civilian population of a census subgroup classified as "in the labor force"

APPENDIX B

Supplemental Information

TABLE B-1
BENCHMARKED ESTIMATES
1970 TO 1979 - MISSOURI

Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January 1970	1,875,388	1,813,789	61,599	3.3
February 1970	1,866,028	1,809,856	56,172	3.0
March 1970	1,894,667	1,837,441	57,226	3.0
April 1970	1,930,085	1,863,386	66,699	3.5
May 1970	1,927,460	1,867,217	60,243	3.1
June 1970	1,953,276	1,886,301	66,975	3.4
July 1970	1,954,508	1,895,857	58,651	3.0
August 1970	1,941,887	1,877,086	64,801	3.3
September 1970	1,947,088	1,889,893	57,195	2.9
October 1970	1,949,758	1,887,543	62,215	3.2
November 1970	1,938,632	1,868,445	70,187	3.6
December 1970	1,933,224	1,859,186	74,038	3.8
Average 1970	1,927,000	1,863,000	63,000	3.3
January 1971	1,916,767	1,815,988	100,779	5.3
February 1971	1,912,477	1,807,353	105,124	5.5
March 1971	1,933,782	1,830,933	102,849	5.3
April 1971	1,969,297	1,877,800	91,497	4.6
May 1971	1,978,586	1,890,122	88,464	4.5
June 1971	2,017,056	1,912,797	104,259	5.2
July 1971	2,017,439	1,915,155	102,284	5.1
August 1971	2,002,214	1,891,074	111,140	5.6
September 1971	2,004,198	1,912,793	91,405	4.6
October 1971	1,999,781	1,912,218	87,563	4.4
November 1971	1,967,846	1,880,362	87,484	4.4
December 1971	1,968,556	1,877,404	91,152	4.6
Average 1971	1,973,000	1,877,000	97,000	4.9
January 1972	1,932,260	1,830,354	101,906	5.3
February 1972	1,944,151	1,835,104	109,047	5.6
March 1972	1,969,108	1,872,251	96,857	4.9
April 1972	1,982,755	1,905,185	77,570	3.9
May 1972	2,009,068	1,938,175	70,893	3.5
June 1972	2,030,988	1,944,871	86,117	4.2
July 1972	2,026,204	1,942,253	83,951	4.1
August 1972	2,013,655	1,929,323	84,332	4.2
September 1972	2,029,675	1,959,546	70,129	3.5
October 1972	2,023,643	1,951,923	71,720	3.5
November 1972	1,992,738	1,917,906	74,832	3.8
December 1972	1,985,755	1,905,109	80,646	4.1
Average 1972	1,994,000	1,911,000	84,000	4.2
January 1973	1,945,000	1,856,376	88,624	4.6
February 1973	1,955,752	1,873,011	82,741	4.2
March 1973	1,970,258	1,893,971	76,287	3.9
April 1973	1,982,680	1,909,542	73,138	3.7
May 1973	2,034,317	1,953,260	81,057	4.0
June 1973	2,068,605	1,986,031	82,574	4.0
July 1973	2,055,631	1,973,580	82,051	4.0
August 1973	2,050,478	1,972,710	77,768	3.8
September 1973	2,052,779	1,983,668	69,111	3.4
October 1973	2,064,034	1,996,275	67,759	3.3
November 1973	2,037,524	1,962,413	75,111	3.7
December 1973	2,034,942	1,955,164	79,778	3.9
Average 1973	2,021,000	1,943,000	78,000	3.9
January 1974	1,988,638	1,886,100	102,538	5.2
February 1974	1,991,264	1,898,123	93,141	4.7
March 1974	2,012,902	1,922,343	90,559	4.5
April 1974	2,042,697	1,958,790	83,907	4.1
May 1974	2,088,017	2,006,163	81,854	3.9
June 1974	2,120,801	2,017,509	103,292	4.9
July 1974	2,098,664	2,000,507	98,157	4.7
August 1974	2,083,288	1,989,348	93,940	4.5
September 1974	2,080,411	1,995,275	85,136	4.1
October 1974	2,076,744	1,985,178	91,566	4.4
November 1974	2,051,763	1,950,365	101,398	4.9
December 1974	2,048,811	1,934,300	114,511	5.6
Average 1974	2,057,000	1,962,000	95,000	4.6

Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
January 1975	2,010,524	1,864,367	146,157	7.3
February 1975	1,996,812	1,848,138	148,674	7.4
March 1975	2,017,915	1,865,183	152,732	7.6
April 1975	2,035,079	1,896,823	138,256	6.8
May 1975	2,078,751	1,946,617	132,134	6.4
June 1975	2,116,318	1,963,691	152,627	7.2
July 1975	2,121,033	1,975,927	145,106	6.8
August 1975	2,101,024	1,964,542	136,482	6.5
September 1975	2,114,034	1,985,268	128,766	6.1
October 1975	2,121,098	1,984,870	136,228	6.4
November 1975	2,111,860	1,972,863	138,997	6.6
December 1975	2,111,553	1,963,711	147,842	7.0
Average 1975	2,078,000	1,936,000	142,000	6.9
January 1976	2,088,067	1,926,790	161,277	7.7
February 1976	2,090,849	1,939,364	151,485	7.2
March 1976	2,120,007	1,977,496	142,511	6.7
April 1976	2,148,860	2,018,165	130,695	6.1
May 1976	2,155,576	2,032,796	122,780	5.7
June 1976	2,168,791	2,033,112	135,679	6.3
July 1976	2,154,560	2,015,610	138,950	6.4
August 1976	2,123,661	2,000,120	123,541	5.8
September 1976	2,142,126	2,027,367	114,759	5.4
October 1976	2,143,123	2,025,400	117,723	5.5
November 1976	2,135,767	2,014,875	120,892	5.7
December 1976	2,148,615	2,012,906	135,709	6.3
Average 1976	2,136,000	2,002,000	133,000	6.2
January 1977	2,144,903	1,978,535	166,368	7.8
February 1977	2,152,052	1,998,306	153,746	7.1
March 1977	2,168,488	2,034,318	134,170	6.2
April 1977	2,225,626	2,107,384	118,242	5.3
May 1977	2,255,924	2,135,133	120,791	5.4
June 1977	2,282,113	2,145,045	137,068	6.0
July 1977	2,265,724	2,129,224	136,500	6.0
August 1977	2,259,022	2,128,125	130,897	5.8
September 1977	2,263,129	2,146,138	116,991	5.2
October 1977	2,248,685	2,133,277	115,408	5.1
November 1977	2,225,489	2,110,193	115,296	5.2
December 1977	2,232,847	2,106,323	126,524	5.7
Average 1977	2,227,000	2,096,000	131,000	5.9
January 1978	2,190,525	2,052,696	137,829	6.3
February 1978	2,185,891	2,041,139	144,752	6.6
March 1978	2,208,477	2,082,629	125,848	5.7
April 1978	2,242,583	2,135,090	107,493	4.8
May 1978	2,268,427	2,164,218	104,209	4.6
June 1978	2,295,243	2,178,588	116,655	5.1
July 1978	2,299,018	2,178,401	120,617	5.2
August 1978	2,282,182	2,162,789	119,393	5.2
September 1978	2,296,627	2,198,481	98,146	4.3
October 1978	2,283,999	2,189,104	94,895	4.2
November 1978	2,264,956	2,169,890	95,066	4.2
December 1978	2,266,074	2,162,975	103,099	4.5
Average 1978	2,256,000	2,143,000	114,000	5.0
January 1979	2,230,914	2,101,709	129,205	5.8
February 1979	2,235,970	2,109,749	126,221	5.6
March 1979	2,257,320	2,153,114	104,206	4.6
April 1979	2,270,729	2,176,472	94,257	4.2
May 1979	2,303,283	2,215,947	87,336	3.8
June 1979	2,328,164	2,227,733	100,431	4.3
July 1979	2,323,011	2,224,526	98,485	4.2
August 1979	2,312,007	2,208,773	103,234	4.5
September 1979	2,325,434	2,228,797	96,637	4.2
October 1979	2,326,120	2,228,883	97,237	4.2
November 1979	2,293,288	2,192,916	100,372	4.4
December 1979	2,297,759	2,187,381	110,378	4.8
Average 1979	2,293,000	2,188,000	104,000	4.5

TABLE B-2
LOCAL LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(ADJUSTED TO 1979 CPS LEVELS)

Areas Counties/LMA's	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment Number	Rate
Adair/Schuyler LMA	15,483	15,028	455	2.9
Atchison	4,278	4,181	97	2.3
Audrain	11,463	11,113	350	3.1
Barry	9,760	9,348	412	4.2
Barton	4,460	4,342	118	2.6
Bates	6,556	6,326	230	3.5
Benton	4,857	4,629	228	4.7
Bollinger	2,917	2,693	224	7.7
Butler	15,035	14,033	1,002	6.7
Caldwell	3,579	3,455	124	3.5
Callaway	20,441	19,867	574	2.8
Camden	9,604	9,092	512	5.3
Cape Girardeau	29,490	28,372	1,118	3.8
Carroll	4,645	4,511	134	2.9
Carter	2,133	1,977	156	7.3
Cedar	3,875	3,683	192	5.0
Chariston	4,257	4,076	181	4.3
Clark	2,919	2,739	180	6.2
Clinton	7,439	7,209	230	3.1
Cole/Osage LMA	34,173	32,991	1,182	3.5
Cooper	6,039	5,820	219	3.6
Crawford	7,122	6,702	420	5.9
D[illegible]	3,331	3,224	107	3.2
Da[illegible]s	5,182	4,944	238	4.6
Davie[illegible]s	2,940	2,803	137	4.7
DeKalb	3,050	2,927	123	4.0
Dent	6,020	5,723	297	4.9
Douglas	4,239	3,947	292	6.9
Dunklin	13,117	12,186	931	7.1
Gasconade	5,536	5,302	234	4.2
Gentry	3,898	3,796	102	2.6
Grundy	5,558	5,328	230	4.1
Harrison	4,327	4,182	145	3.4
Henry	9,191	8,850	341	3.7
Hickory	2,274	2,141	133	5.8
Holt	3,183	3,105	78	2.5
Howard	4,424	4,278	146	3.3
Howell	11,393	10,723	670	5.9
Iron	4,753	4,468	285	6.0
Jasper/Newton LMA	56,175	54,006	2,169	3.9
Johnson	15,148	14,627	521	3.4
Knox	2,294	2,217	77	3.4
Laclede	9,766	9,213	553	5.7
Lafayette	14,427	13,964	463	3.2
Lawrence	11,116	10,681	435	3.9
Lewis	4,673	4,531	142	3.0
Lincoln	8,134	7,677	457	5.6
Linn	7,630	7,281	349	4.6
Livingston	6,858	6,616	242	3.5
McDonald	5,031	4,757	274	5.4
Macon	6,380	6,134	246	3.9

Areas Counties/LMA's	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment Number	Rate
Madison	3,548	3,334	214	6.0
Maries	2,634	2,464	170	6.5
Marion/Ralls LMA	17,427	16,765	662	3.8
Mercer	1,758	1,701	57	3.2
Miller	9,520	8,930	590	6.2
Mississippi	5,547	5,154	393	7.1
Moniteau	4,100	3,766	334	8.1
Monroe	4,515	4,341	174	3.9
Montgomery	4,610	4,412	198	4.3
Morgan	4,927	4,621	306	6.2
New Madrid	10,113	9,517	596	5.9
Nodaway	10,126	9,897	229	2.3
Oregon	2,653	2,456	197	7.4
Ozark	3,388	3,198	190	5.6
Pemiscot	8,387	7,899	488	5.8
Perry	7,085	6,757	328	4.6
Pettis	15,816	14,952	864	5.5
Phelps	13,965	13,306	659	4.7
Pike	6,267	5,925	342	5.5
Polk	8,046	7,702	344	4.3
Pulaski	8,007	7,560	447	5.6
Putnam	3,112	2,976	136	4.4
Randolph	10,504	10,044	460	4.4
Reynolds	2,569	2,443	126	4.9
Ripley	3,402	3,137	265	7.8
St. Clair	3,622	3,489	133	3.7
Ste. Genevieve	6,638	6,334	304	4.6
St. Francois	17,282	16,216	1,066	6.2
Saline	13,028	12,691	337	2.6
Scotland	2,454	2,387	67	2.7
Scott	18,733	17,557	1,176	6.3
Shannon	2,423	2,211	212	8.7
Shelby	3,092	2,894	198	6.4
Stoddard	12,740	11,905	835	6.6
Stone	6,008	5,573	435	7.2
Sullivan	3,054	2,924	130	4.3
Taney	11,103	10,470	633	5.7
Texas	7,039	6,548	491	7.0
Vernon	9,201	8,960	241	2.6
Warren	4,641	4,385	256	5.5
Washington	4,013	3,425	588	14.7
Wayne	3,909	3,566	343	8.8
Webster	6,469	6,011	458	7.1
Worth	1,162	1,112	50	4.3
Wright	6,830	6,462	368	5.4
SMSA'S				
St. Louis (MO-IL)	1,094,672	1,035,958	58,714	5.4
Kansas City (MO-KS)	694,962	666,427	28,535	4.1
Springfield	103,085	99,275	3,810	3.7
St. Joseph	44,719	42,468	2,251	5.0
Columbia	55,359	53,697	1,662	3.0

TABLE B-3

MISSOURI VETERANS
March 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
TOTAL	701,000	625,000	190,000	178,000	138,000	113,000	312,000	22,000	4,000	72,000
ADAIR	2,990	2,620	1,150	1,120	400	400	980	120	30	340
ANDREW	1,680	1,510	430	410	290	230	820	50	10	150
ATCHISON	1,440	1,290	370	350	250	240	640	50	10	150
AUDRAIN	3,710	3,330	930	870	700	590	1,760	110	20	360
BARRY	2,300	2,060	440	400	480	440	1,110	120	10	220
BARTON	1,310	1,200	220	190	280	220	690	90	10	110
BATES	2,010	1,840	390	360	340	280	1,060	130	10	160
BENTON	1,280	1,170	230	210	240	210	650	90	10	110
BOLLINGER	1,030	940	233	230	120	120	510	90	10	80
BOONE	11,560	10,100	4,660	4,500	1,880	1,530	3,870	200	110	1,350
BUCHANAN	13,660	12,280	3,630	3,400	2,460	1,960	6,460	460	80	1,300
BUTLER	4,090	3,700	950	880	760	600	2,010	200	20	370
CALDWELL	1,120	1,010	150	130	290	250	580	60	---	110
CALLAWAY	3,900	3,430	1,140	1,060	860	700	1,550	130	30	440
CAMDEN	1,970	1,800	420	390	360	270	1,010	130	10	170
CAPE GIRARDEAU	7,190	6,390	2,070	1,950	1,360	1,140	3,070	240	50	750
CARROLL	1,690	1,520	440	420	260	240	750	110	10	160
CARTER	360	340	50	50	40	40	230	20	---	20
CASS	5,720	5,040	1,780	1,680	1,130	950	2,280	130	40	630
CEDAR	1,330	1,190	360	340	250	210	590	60	10	130
CHARITON	1,580	1,450	350	330	230	200	820	100	10	130
CHRISTIAN	1,950	1,720	550	510	430	350	790	80	10	210
CLARK	910	810	280	270	130	120	390	40	10	90
CLAY	22,150	19,600	6,270	5,860	4,810	3,860	9,590	300	140	2,410
CLINTON	1,940	1,730	450	420	370	350	870	90	10	200
COLE	7,880	6,990	2,320	2,170	1,640	1,280	3,360	130	50	840
COOPER	1,880	1,660	460	410	400	380	820	60	10	200
CRAWFORD	2,190	1,950	610	580	420	370	920	70	10	230
DADE	920	820	180	160	230	180	420	60	---	90
DALLAS	1,340	1,210	320	300	240	200	650	70	10	120
DAVIESS	1,060	950	190	170	250	220	520	50	---	110
DE KALB	930	850	180	160	160	150	480	50	---	80
DENT	1,570	1,410	400	370	320	250	720	60	10	160
DOUGLAS	1,020	910	220	200	240	210	440	60	10	110
DUNKLIN	3,680	3,290	970	920	660	590	1,650	120	20	370
FRANKLIN	8,080	7,160	2,320	2,200	1,520	1,370	3,370	230	50	870
GASCONADE	1,540	1,410	260	240	280	240	840	90	10	130
GENTRY	900	830	120	110	150	140	530	40	---	70
GREENE	24,290	21,360	7,970	7,560	4,710	3,950	9,170	690	180	2,740
GRUNDY	1,470	1,340	293	270	260	220	750	100	10	130
HARRISON	1,390	1,270	280	260	180	180	740	80	10	110
HENRY	2,890	2,590	650	610	520	490	1,370	130	10	280
HICKORY	660	610	120	110	90	80	380	40	---	50
HOLT	840	770	150	140	120	120	470	40	---	70
HOWARD	1,420	1,280	400	390	200	190	640	60	10	140
HOWELL	3,080	2,780	760	710	550	450	1,520	100	20	290
IRON	1,140	1,010	330	310	220	200	450	50	10	120
JACKSON	109,730	97,910	29,850	27,870	21,890	17,390	49,350	3,290	680	11,140
JASPER	12,230	10,940	3,190	3,000	2,280	1,930	5,580	430	70	1,220
JEFFERSON	17,000	14,940	5,170	4,900	3,400	3,040	6,690	310	120	1,940
JOHNSON	4,650	4,040	2,000	1,930	770	600	1,390	110	50	560
KNOX	750	680	140	130	140	130	370	50	---	70
LACLEDE	2,910	2,600	940	890	490	360	1,240	110	20	290
LAFAYETTE	3,540	3,180	940	890	650	530	1,600	160	20	350
LAWRENCE	3,270	2,950	720	670	620	520	1,600	160	20	300
LEWIS	1,420	1,250	440	420	260	230	550	50	10	160
LINCOLN	2,220	1,990	490	460	430	410	1,020	100	10	220
LINN	2,030	1,850	420	380	400	280	1,090	110	10	170
LIVINGSTON	2,110	1,900	530	500	370	320	980	130	10	200
MCDONALD	1,330	1,190	280	260	300	260	590	80	10	140
MACON	1,890	1,690	390	360	400	380	840	110	10	200
MADISON	1,080	960	290	270	190	160	460	60	10	110
MARIES	880	790	240	230	140	130	370	60	10	90
MARION	4,050	3,650	930	860	800	640	1,950	200	20	380
MERCER	530	480	90	80	120	110	240	40	---	50
MILLER	2,370	2,130	620	590	380	360	1,080	100	10	230
MISSISSIPPI	1,890	1,670	610	580	310	290	730	70	10	200
MONITEAU	1,190	1,070	210	180	280	240	550	90	---	120
MONROE	1,200	1,070	260	240	300	220	570	40	10	120
MONTGOMERY	1,450	1,310	380	360	230	180	680	90	10	130
MORGAN	1,670	1,330	340	320	240	210	720	80	10	130
NEW MADRID	2,380	2,100	760	740	360	360	920	90	20	250
NEWTON	4,400	3,920	1,150	1,070	930	730	1,990	130	30	450
NODAWAY	2,690	2,380	960	930	380	340	1,000	110	20	290
OREGON	1,120	1,000	300	280	210	170	490	70	10	110
OSAGE	1,410	1,250	370	340	260	240	600	70	10	150
OZARK	700	630	180	160	170	120	310	40	---	70

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE B-3 (continued)

Missouri Veterans - contd.

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
PEMISCOT	2,720	2,400	660	630	430	380	1,320	130	20	250
PERRY	1,810	1,620	320	280	430	390	890	60	10	190
PETTIS	5,020	4,490	1,230	1,150	970	860	2,270	210	30	510
PHELPS	4,360	3,840	1,520	1,440	880	630	1,620	150	30	480
PIKE	2,300	2,040	640	600	470	390	960	100	10	240
PLATTE	5,650	4,970	1,790	1,700	1,110	930	2,270	80	40	630
POLK	1,950	1,740	570	550	330	280	810	110	10	190
PULASKI	3,660	3,170	1,760	1,670	640	400	1,050	50	40	450
PUTNAM	580	530	100	90	90	90	300	50	---	50
RALLS	990	870	290	280	180	180	390	30	10	110
RANDOLPH	3,430	3,070	930	870	620	510	1,570	120	20	340
RAY	2,580	2,300	530	480	580	510	1,230	80	10	260
REYNOLDS	640	580	160	150	110	90	300	30	---	60
RIPLEY	1,280	1,140	320	300	210	210	530	100	10	130
ST. CHARLES	15,220	13,140	4,910	4,620	3,670	3,270	5,040	210	110	1,970
ST. CLAIR	1,030	950	190	170	170	120	580	90	---	70
ST. FRANCOIS	5,240	4,700	1,360	1,290	900	800	2,420	190	30	510
ST. LOUIS	160,810	143,370	40,510	37,320	35,230	27,790	75,140	3,120	920	16,510
STE. GENEVIEVE	1,960	1,730	650	620	300	280	800	30	10	210
SALINE	3,000	2,710	750	720	480	430	1,380	190	20	280
SCHUYLER	520	460	140	140	100	100	210	20	---	60
SCOTLAND	760	680	220	210	120	110	310	50	10	80
SCOTT	4,150	3,710	1,220	1,150	730	570	1,900	100	30	410
SHANNON	950	870	180	170	140	140	510	50	---	80
SHELBY	910	820	180	170	190	160	450	40	---	90
STODDARD	2,900	2,620	690	650	470	420	1,420	130	20	260
STONE	1,130	1,010	230	210	240	200	560	50	10	110
SULLIVAN	940	850	240	220	150	130	430	60	10	90
TANEY	2,010	1,820	510	460	430	260	960	140	10	180
TEXAS	2,210	2,000	390	350	480	400	1,130	120	10	200
VERNON	2,490	2,290	400	360	440	360	1,440	140	10	190
WARREN	1,200	1,090	290	270	230	170	590	50	10	110
WASHINGTON	1,640	1,460	420	380	350	270	750	60	10	170
WAYNE	920	810	210	200	190	180	370	60	---	100
WEBSTER	1,930	1,730	400	370	400	360	880	130	10	190
WORTH	390	360	90	80	70	50	210	20	---	30
WRIGHT	1,660	1,500	470	450	230	200	770	80	10	150
INDEPENDENT CITY										
ST. LOUIS	87,260	78,180	24,150	22,850	15,110	12,600	39,190	3,530	550	8,530

* Excludes Spanish American War Veterans.

Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION FOR MISSOURI

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FISCAL YEAR 1982
PREPARED MAY 1981

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

This Annual Planning Report (APR) covers the State of Missouri. There are nine CETA prime sponsors in the state. Four are in the St. Louis SMSA (City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, and Jefferson-Franklin Consortium); three are in the Kansas City SMSA (Kansas City Consortium, City of Independence, and Balance of Jackson County); and one is the Springfield SMSA (City of Springfield). The remainder of the state is in the Balance-of-State prime sponsor jurisdiction.

The APR also covers the Balance-of-State jurisdiction. The body of the report is the statewide APR, but much of the material in the body is applicable to the Balance-of-State. Specific information relating to the Balance-of-State jurisdiction (population and labor force projections and estimates of the number of residents who are in need of manpower services) is provided in Appendix A.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS FOR FY 1982

Although the recession of 1980 was not a severe one and was about as short as any on record, the effects on Missouri employment and unemployment were more severe than usual. Calendar year 1980 experienced the largest drop in employment and the highest level of unemployment in the 11-year history of the Missouri labor force data. On an annual average basis, total employment fell by 54,000 people, or 2.5 percent, while unemployment increased by about the same number. Unemployment averaged 161,000 during the year, as the unemployment rate skyrocketed from 4.5 percent in 1979 to 7.0 percent in 1980. The labor force was little changed over the year.

These effects were worse than experienced during 1975 as a result of the much more severe recession of 1973-1975. The traditional one percentage point differential between the U.S. and Missouri unemployment rates was erased, as the Missouri rate approached equivalence to the national rate. The comparison of 1975 and 1980 is not entirely valid, since the effects of the 1973-1975 recession were spread over a longer time period and since some recovery had set in by the end of 1975. Still, it serves to illustrate the relative severity of the 1980 recession in Missouri.

These effects can largely be traced to the importance in Missouri of the automobile industry, which experienced perhaps its worst year in history. A combination of cyclical and structural problems has caused Missouri's employment in motor vehicles and equipment industry to plunge to less than half its peak total. Employment frequently exceeded 40,000 in 1978 and 1979, but fell to an average of 21,600 in 1980. In the latter half of the year, the average was even lower, about 18,500, and in February 1981, when the reference week found a number of plants on temporary layoff, employment plummeted to 13,000.

Construction, traditionally a cyclically-sensitive industry and one vulnerable to conditions in the financial markets, was also hard hit. The enclosed report, "Employment Growth During Recovery from Recession", details employment changes during recession and recovery.

Although revised labor force data for 1980 show the beginnings of a recovery late in the year, preliminary data for February 1981 show increasing unemployment. It is too early to tell the significance, if any, of this one month's data, but developments appear to be consistent with the slowing that is evident in a wide variety of national economic data. A considerable slowdown in economic activity is now widely expected for the middle of 1980, although fewer forecasters are now predicting an outright recession. In any event, this slowing should be enough to halt employment growth and to cause some further increase in unemployment. Seasonal employment gains and decreased unemployment will probably be experienced in Missouri during the spring months, but not much other improvement can be expected. Plant closings and prolonged retooling periods in the automobile industry will probably keep this industry at a low level of employment, and the summer months may see new lows in industry employment. Whether the new model year will bring increased employment in Missouri remains to be seen, but at this juncture, it seems likely that the motor vehicles and equipment industry will not regain its previous levels of employment. Construction employment may be weak for much of the year, but this industry at least has a chance of eventually recovering its earlier levels.

Solid economic growth may start later in 1981 and should dominate 1982 developments. Relatively strong employment growth should occur and begin to reduce unemployment. This effect will probably be limited by growth in the labor force, which typically resumes as a recovery gets well underway. Forecasts for FY 1982 are perhaps brought with more uncertainty than usual, largely because of the possibility of changing emphases in national economic policy.

The specific employment and unemployment assumptions shown below reflect somewhat of a middle ground. They are clearly pessimistic than those made last year, before the full effects of the recession on the Missouri economy were known and when it was assumed that a recovery would be underway by now. They are, on the other hand, somewhat more optimistic than the situation late in 1980 appeared to warrant, when there was no evidence of recovery in the employment and unemployment data, and when many forecasters were waiting for the other shoe of a "double-dip" recession to fall.

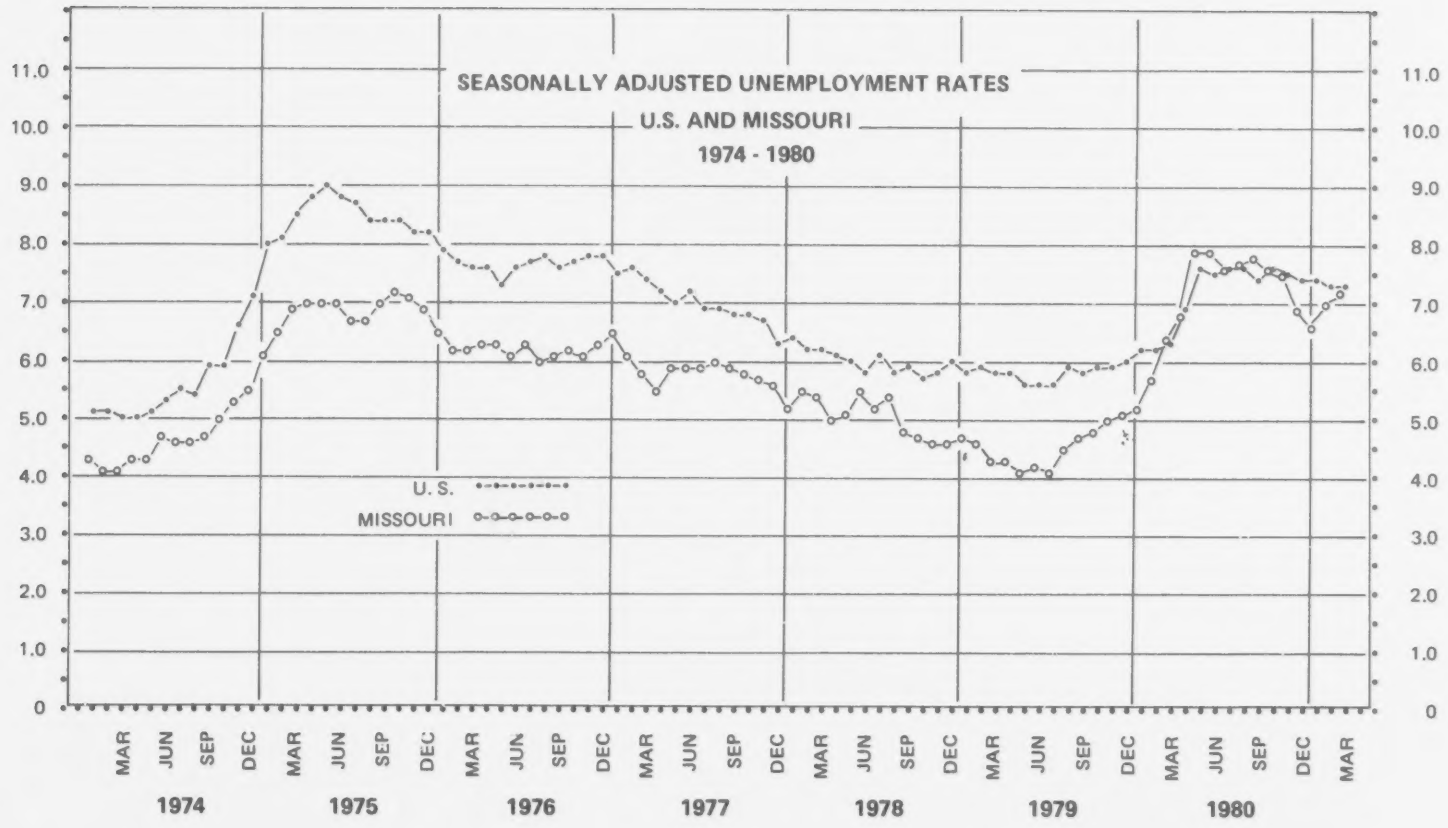

FIGURE 1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S. AND MISSOURI
1974 - 1980

TABLE 1
HISTORICAL AND ASSUMED VALUES
OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN MISSOURI

1979 - 1982

				Assumed	
	1979	1980	1981 to date*	1981	1982
FISCAL YEARS					
Civilian Labor Force	2,285,000	2,298,000	(2,298,000)	2,300,000	2,345,000
Employed	2,183,000	2,149,000	(2,134,000)	2,132,000	2,185,000
Unemployed	102,000	149,000	(164,000)	168,000	160,000
Rate	4.5%	6.5%	(7.1%)	7.3%	6.8%
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment	2,004,200	1,982,600	(1,964,900)		
Manufacturing	465,700	443,200	(429,900)		
Nonmanufacturing	1,538,500	1,539,400	(1,535,000)		
CALENDAR YEARS					
Civilian Labor Force	2,293,000	2,295,000	(2,302,000)	2,310,000	2,350,000
Employed	2,188,000	2,134,000	(2,145,000)	2,144,000	2,193,000
Unemployed	104,000	161,000	(157,000)	166,000	157,000
Rate	4.5%	7.0%	(6.8%)	7.2%	6.7%
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment	2,011,100	1,969,400	(1,973,500)		
Manufacturing	464,400	435,900	(432,100)		
Nonmanufacturing	1,546,700	1,533,500	(1,541,400)		

*Average of seasonally adjusted monthly data, to date.
(October-February for fiscal years, January-February for calendar years).

ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES

	Period	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
Fiscal Years	1979-1980	0.6%	-1.6%	46.1
	1980-1981 Assumed	0.1	-0.8	12.8
	1980-1982 Assumed	1.0	0.8	3.6
Calendar Years	1979-1980	0.1%	-2.5%	54.8
	1980-1981 Assumed	0.7	0.5	3.1
	1980-1982 Assumed	1.2	1.4	-1.3

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Geographic Trends

The 1982 population for Missouri is projected to be about 4,913,900 or an annual growth rate of about 0.4 percent over the last 12 years. Although this is far from what could be termed a substantial increase, it does speak well of non-metropolitan increases since the metropolitan areas appear to be relatively stable.

In the St. Louis and Kansas City SMSAs, a fairly similar pattern is evident; population of the central counties has been stable or has fallen somewhat, while the outlying counties have shown fairly rapid growth. The City of St. Louis has shown large population losses, St. Louis County's population has about stabilized, and Franklin, Jefferson, and St. Charles Counties have shown substantial growth. In the Kansas City SMSA, Jackson County is projected to lose population between 1970 and 1980, while the remaining Missouri counties (Cass, Clay, Platte, and Ray) are experiencing population growth. The St. Joseph SMSA is expected to hold fairly stable, while the Columbia and Springfield SMSAs are growing fairly rapidly.

The nonmetropolitan counties show a diversity of growth patterns, as illustrated in Figure 2. The pattern appears to be that the counties in the southern half of the state, especially the Ozark counties, are growing rapidly as tourism thrives and other industries move into the area, while many of the primarily agricultural counties north of the Missouri River have been losing population.

Age, Sex and Racial Trends

Population has been projected not only for geographic areas, but also for age, sex, and race categories. These projections are summarized in Table 2 for the state and Table A-1 for the balance-of-state.

Labor Force Projections

Nationally, the labor force participation rates of many groups - especially youth and white females - have been rising. The participation rates of nonwhite females have increased somewhat, while those of nonwhite males have been declining. In general, the proportion of the population 65 and over in the labor force has been decreasing. These trends will certainly affect the composition of unemployment and probably its magnitude as well, as the rapidly growing labor force exerts pressure on the labor markets.

These national changes have been used, along with total population and labor force projections for Missouri, to derive the labor force composition projections shown in Table 2. White males still have the highest overall labor force participation rate, followed in order by nonwhite males and nonwhite females. The fact that nonwhite females have a higher participation rate than white females probably reflects the economic necessity and/or various social factors. Table 2A presents the participation rates of the various sex, race, age groupings.

FIGURE 2
POPULATION GROWTH
1970 - 1980
(Annual Rates of Change)

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-P-27 Preliminary population and housing Unit Counts.

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TABLE 2
POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS – FY 1981 1982
MISSOURI

		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Population	90,100	12,300	81,100	12,800	196,300
	Labor Force	52,600	5,100	43,300	6,600	107,600
18-19	Population	77,000	10,000	79,200	10,900	177,200
	Labor Force	54,900	6,100	54,200	7,300	122,500
20-24	Population	178,600	31,600	174,200	34,000	418,400
	Labor Force	148,600	21,400	132,700	28,500	331,200
25-34	Population	310,400	41,700	331,100	45,400	728,600
	Labor Force	284,700	36,300	249,900	39,600	610,500
35-44	Population	255,100	22,300	269,000	29,400	575,800
	Labor Force	233,500	20,000	187,000	24,000	464,500
45-64	Population	431,000	34,500	478,400	49,400	993,300
	Labor Force	328,500	27,300	237,900	29,400	623,000
65+	Population	229,500	19,300	355,800	27,800	632,400
	Labor Force	47,000	4,800	30,600	3,300	85,700
16+ Total	Population	1,571,700	171,800	1,768,800	209,800	3,722,100
	Labor Force	1,149,800	120,900	935,600	138,600	2,345,000

TABLE 2-A
STATEWIDE
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 1/
1970 AND 1982 (PROJECTED), BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Age Group	White Males	Nonwhite Males	White Females	Nonwhite Females
16-17				
1970	39.4%	25.3%	23.1%	17.2%
1982	58.3	41.6	53.4	51.8
18-19				
1970	65.2	53.5	50.1	42.1
1982	71.3	60.6	68.4	66.5
20-24				
1970	90.3	73.4	58.8	62.1
1982	83.2	67.6	76.2	83.6
25-34				
1970	95.7	87.3	44.8	65.9
1982	91.7	87.1	75.5	87.2
35-44				
1970	95.8	89.1	49.2	64.4
1982	91.6	89.5	69.5	81.6
45-64				
1970	86.8	80.0	49.0	54.8
1982	76.2	79.0	49.7	59.5
64+				
1970	25.7	21.5	10.0	13.4
1982	20.5	24.9	8.6	11.7
TOTAL				
1970	76.9	68.6	40.0	50.5
1982	73.2	70.4	52.9	66.1

1/ The percentage of the total civilian population of a census subgroup classified as "in the labor force".

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

The industrial structure of Missouri employment shows striking similarity to the national structure. Considerable information about the industrial structure of Missouri employment in 1980, the change in structure since 1970, and the comparison of Missouri to the nation can be obtained from Table 3. For example, the proportion of Missouri employment in manufacturing is quite close to the national proportion although Missouri employment is slightly more oriented toward the manufacturing of nondurable goods - including food, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, and footwear. In durable goods, transportation equipment (including motor vehicles, where Missouri has five plants of the Big Three auto makers), is relatively more important to Missouri employment than to the nation.

Comparing the difference between Missouri and national porportions in an industry over time can be useful. In the majority of the industries shown in Table 3, the difference in proportions is less in 1980 than in 1970, suggesting that from the standpoint of industrial structure of employment, Missouri's economy could be becoming more closely linked to the national economy.

Table 4 shows payroll employment in nonagricultural industries and the rate of change in employment between selected years. Employment in most industries fell sharply in 1975, due to the recession, but rebounded during 1976, 1977 and 1978. Those industries suffering the greatest declines in 1975 tended to demonstrate the strongest recovery in 1977. For example, motor vehicle manufacturing employment fell substantially during 1975, since one of the effects of the recession was to induce people to delay purchasing new cars. Auto sales rebounded strongly with the recovery, resulting in increased employment in the manufacturing functions.

Total payroll employment grew at an annual rate of 1.8 percent between 1970 and 1980. Some industries grew more rapidly than than, while others grew more slowly or even suffered absolute decreases, reflecting changing industrial structure. Footwear, apparel, food and mining were among the industries experiencing the largest declines. The declines in footwear and apparel are due mostly to foreign import competition.

Outlook

Missouri employment projections to 1985 generally indicate that, with some exceptions, the trends shown in Table 4 will continue. Table 5 presents a graphic description of the relative projected growth rates for Missouri industry.

TABLE 3
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
U.S. AND MISSOURI
1970 AND 1980

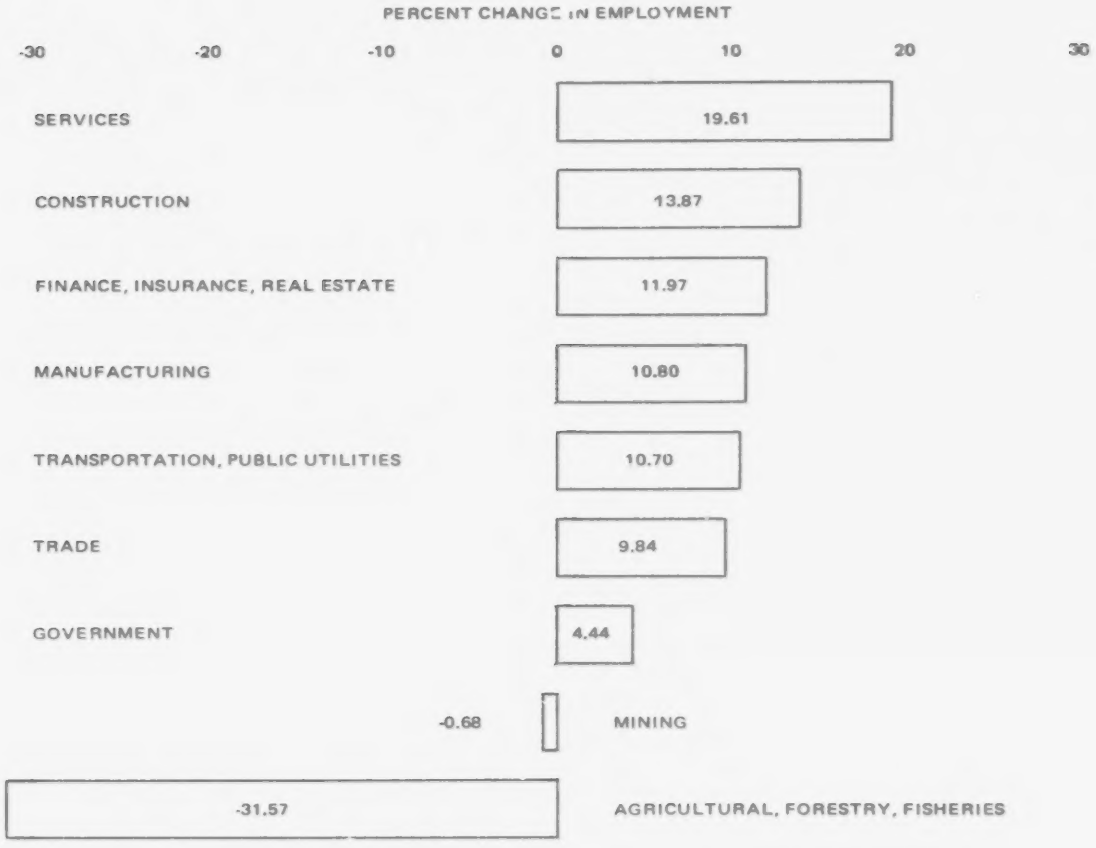
	Percentage of Total			
	1980		1970	
Industry	U.S.	MO	U.S.	MO
Manufacturing	22.5	22.1	27.3	26.8
Durable Goods	13.5	12.3	15.8	14.8
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	1.9	2.8	1.9
Electrical Equip. & Supplies	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9
Transportation Equipment	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.4
Motor Vehicle & Equipment	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.0
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.8	11.5	12.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0
Printing & Publishing	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.1
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
Footwear except Rubber	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	77.5	77.9	72.7	73.2
Mining	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5
Contract Construction	4.9	4.1	5.0	4.3
Transportation & Public Util.	5.7	7.1	6.4	7.6
Trucking & Warehousing	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0
Communication & Utilities	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	22.7	23.6	21.2	22.7
Wholesale Trade	5.8	7.2	5.4	6.5
Retail Trade	16.9	16.4	15.8	16.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.4
Services	19.6	20.1	16.4	15.6
Government	17.8	17.2	17.7	17.1
Federal	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.2
State & Local	14.7	13.7	13.9	12.9

TABLE 4
MISSOURI NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY 1976 - 1980
(Numbers in Thousands)

Industry	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	Ann. Rate of Change % 1979-80	1976-80
Total	1969.4	2011.1	1953.1	1861.8	1861.8	-2.1	2.3
Manufacturing	435.9	464.4	456.8	439.6	439.6	-6.1	0.6
Durable Goods	243.2	268.7	263.6	249.5	249.5	-9.5	0.7
Fabricated Metal Prod.	30.2	34.0	33.4	31.9	31.9	-11.2	-1.0
Machinery Exc. Electrical	36.9	39.0	37.4	36.3	36.3	-5.4	1.0
Electrical Equip. & Supplies	52.6	54.3	50.9	46.5	46.5	-3.1	4.6
Transportation Equip.	59.8	73.6	76.8	73.5	73.5	-18.8	-2.5
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	21.6	36.2	40.3	39.3	39.3	-40.3	-9.5
Nondurable Goods	192.7	195.7	193.2	190.1	190.1	-1.5	0.5
Food & Kindred Prod.	46.1	47.8	47.0	47.4	47.4	-3.6	-0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	30.4	30.2	30.6	30.5	30.5	0.7	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	37.2	36.7	35.8	34.6	34.6	1.4	2.5
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	29.8	29.6	28.5	28.2	28.2	0.7	2.2
Footwear except Rubber	17.6	17.5	17.6	16.8	16.8	0.6	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	1533.5	1546.7	1496.3	1422.2	1422.2	-0.9	2.8
Mining	7.7	8.2	7.6	8.4	8.4	-6.1	-2.7
Contract Construction	79.8	92.4	87.3	77.8	77.8	-13.6	2.5
Transportation & Public Util.	138.9	142.3	136.3	129.7	129.7	-2.4	2.6
Trucking & Warehousing	37.8	40.7	40.3	37.3	37.3	-7.1	2.5
Communication, Gas, Electric & Sanitary Services	52.6	50.4	47.4	45.4	45.4	4.4	4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	464.3	474.3	465.8	446.1	446.1	-2.1	2.0
Wholesale Trade	140.9	137.7	133.1	127.1	127.1	2.3	4.0
Retail Trade	323.4	336.6	332.7	319.0	319.0	-3.9	1.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	108.3	107.8	103.7	98.0	98.0	0.5	3.3
Services	395.8	383.2	360.0	340.7	340.7	3.3	4.9
Government	338.7	338.5	335.6	321.5	321.5	0.1	1.7
Federal	68.9	67.6	67.6	67.8	67.8	1.9	0.4
State & Local	269.8	270.9	268.0	253.7	253.7	-0.4	2.1

NOTE: Only selected industries are shown for each industry grouping. Details may not sum to totals.

TABLE 5
PROJECTED MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
1976 TO 1985



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES
(SIC 01,07,08,09)

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries is projected to decline by about 35,000 during the 1976-85 period. Of the nine major groups, this industry ranked 6th in employment in 1976. If current indications are correct, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries will drop to 8th place by 1985. Only Mining is expected to employ fewer people.

Some of the factors which may contribute to a decline in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries are the continuing consolidation of small farms; conversion of some farm land to other uses such as housing developments and shopping centers; and greater use of labor-saving machinery, methods, and materials.

MINING
(SIC 10,11, 12, 13, 14)

Employment in the Mining Industry is projected to remain relatively stable through the 1976-85 time period. Reduced employment in some sectors should be offset by growth in others.

Among the ores mined in Missouri are coal, lead, zinc, copper, iron, silver, limestone, clay, silica sand, granite and phosphate. Imports of finished products and raw materials as well as the activity of the Construction Industry (which at the time of this writing was experiencing a slump) will determine the future of Mining and may cause employment in the mid-1980's to differ significantly from our projections.

CONSTRUCTION
(SIC 15, 16, 17)

Employment in Construction is projected to increase approximately 14 percent over the 9-year period, rising from about 112,440 in 1976 to 128,030 in 1985.

Tight money and high interest rates are currently putting a damper on building. Single-family housing is being affected most. An easing of the money situation, however, could result in Construction employment rising substantially.

At this time, the prime rate is beginning to decline and housing shortages are developing in some areas. Based on these indications, it would seem that construction activities will be

increasing in the early 1980's when money for home loans become available. The projected figures could very well be reached.

MANUFACTURING
(SIC 19 through 39)

From 1976 to 1985, employment in Manufacturing is projected to increase approximately 11 percent (+46,270). About three-fourths of the gain is expected in the Durable Goods sector. All of the major Durable Goods Manufacturing Industries except Stone, Clay, and Glass Products are projected to grow, led by Transportation Equipment (+14,330).

Most Nondurable Goods Manufacturers are also expected to add workers through the mid-1980's. The greatest increase is expected in Printing and Publishing. Textiles and Apparel are the only two major industries in which declines are anticipated.

Between 1976 and 1985, employment in Durable Goods Manufacturing is projected to increase about 15 percent (+35,220). Growth is projected for all major groups except Stone, Clay, and Glass. Based on 1978 employment levels in Stone, Clay, and Glass, however, it seems unlikely that the group will decline. All sectors showed some growth over the 1976-78 period. The industry is largely dependent on Construction, however. A long-term slump in the building industry could have a detrimental impact on Stone, Clay, and Glass.

Projected employment in three of the other industries may also have been underestimated. By 1985 the number working in Machinery, Except Electrical may be up to 7,000 higher than initially projected. Based on 1978 figures, it appears that projected employment in both Construction Machines and Other Machinery, Except Electrical should be revised upward by about 1,000 and 6,000 respectively. Two factors that could have a moderating influence are continuation of high interest rates and tight money. Under these conditions, businesses may forego new machinery purchases.

The 1980 and 1985 employment levels for Electrical Machinery may also have been understated. In 1978, it was estimated that Electrical Machinery Manufacterers throughout Missouri employed approximately 51,400 workers -- 5,700 in Household Appliances; 11,000 in Radio, T.V. and Communication Equipment; and 34,700 in Electrical Machinery, N.E.C. While the 1978 employment for Household Appliances was below the 1976 level, employment for the other two sectors exceeded the 1985 projections. By the mid-1980's the number working for manufacturers of Radio, T.V. and Communication Equipment and of Electrical Machinery, N.E.C. could rise to 13,000 and 43,000, respectively. Firms producing Household Appliances will probably experience some growth through the mid-1980's. This may be minimal, however, if the tight money and high interest rates persist. Under these circumstances, people will be more apt to forego discretionary purchases than in the past.

Projected employment in Transportation Equipment may also have been underestimated. In 1978 close to 77,600 people worked in the industry. That figure exceeds the 1985 projection by about 3,500.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturers employed about 40,800 in 1978, some 1,800 more than projected for 1985. The immediate future of Transportation is uncertain, however, due to the energy situation and the high rate of inflation. Auto sales are down. People are driving less and are not trading cars as often. One factor that could help the industry is the growing demand for smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles. The development of major mass transit systems could also add to the industry but probably not substantially within the next five years.

An increase in Federal Defense spending, announced after the projections were prepared could mean a greater growth in Ordnance and Miscellaneous Manufacturing than was initially projected.

Between 1976 and 1985, employment in the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing Industry is projected to increase about 6 percent (+11,060). All major components except Textile Mill Products and Apparel, Textile Products are expected to grow. The largest increase is projected for Printing and Publishing, followed by Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastics Products and Chemical and Allied Products. One factor that could moderate growth in Printing and Publishing is a slowdown in the economy. Advertising expenditures are apt to drop significantly during recessionary periods. Employment in Printing and Publishing would probably be affected.

Most growth in Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products will come from the Plastics sector. Plastics, which are light-weight, durable, and relatively inexpensive, are attractive to many producers who seek to keep down costs of their products and make them more fuel-efficient. The industry uses large quantities of fossil fuels, however. High costs and limited supplies of these fuels could have a major impact on the industry.

The Chemical Industry, too, is a major user of fossil fuels. Other factors that may moderate growth in Chemicals are a long-term recession and a slowdown in construction. In a recession, some manufacturing activities decline. Industrial chemical orders may fall off. A slowdown in construction could adversely affect Paints, Varnishes producers. Employment reductions in these sectors should be largely offset by growth in Drugs, and Medicines, though. In 1978, the estimated employment for Drugs and Medicines almost equalled the 1985 projection. A projected figure of 4,800 to 5,000 for 1985 would probably not be out of line.

From 1976 to 1985 manufacturers of Textiles and Apparel in Missouri may reduce their employment by roughly 13 percent. This expected reduction is attributed to rising improrts and competition from manufacturers in other states, primarily those in the South.

TRANSPORTATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
(SIC 40 - 42 and 44 - 49)

Transportation and Other Public Utilities is projected to increase about 11 percent (+15,060) between 1976 and 1985. The greatest gains are projected for Transportation. Trucking and Warehousing may see particularly large growth (+6,490 people or more than 16 percent during the 9-year period). The immediate

future of Transportation is uncertain, however, due to the energy situation. Mid-1980's employment may not reach estimated levels. While mass transit systems will undoubtedly gain support, operators will be forced to limit routes and services to those which are most profitable, i.e., have the greatest patronage.

Employment in Communications, Utilities, and Sanitary Services is projected to grow roughly 10 percent during the 9-year projection period. Should construction activities remain depressed through the early 1980's (as they were in 1979), the Utilities, Sanitary Services sector may not grow as much as projected.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
(SIC 50, 52 - 59)

Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade is projected to increase about 10 percent (+46,690) from 1976 to 1985. The largest increases are projected for Food and Related Products and Machinery, Equipment and Supplies in the Wholesale sector and for Eating and Drinking Places, General Merchandise, and Food and Dairy Stores in the Retail portion. Factors that could limit expansions are continued high inflation and interest rates, which reduce buying power and discourage loan applications, as well as greater use of automated equipment.

Wholesale Trade employment is projected to increase about 9 percent between 1976 and 1985. Wholesale distributors of Food and Related Products and of Machinery, Equipment and Supplies are projected to add the most workers over the nine-year period. Based on the current economic situation, however, the 1985 projected levels for many of the industries may be somewhat optimistic. Auto sales have fallen off. Should the slump in the construction industry continue, Wholesalers of Electrical Goods; Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating Supplies; and Lumber and Construction Materials will probably be adversely affected. Advertising expenditures could quite possibly decline resulting in lower sales of Paper and Paper Products. Reduced demands for some products considered nonessential may also have an impact on the industry.

From 1976 to 1985, employment in Retail Trade is projected to increase about 10 percent (+36,600). By far the greatest projected increase is in Eating and Drinking Places, up more than 20 percent during the 1976-85 time period. At least two factors could moderate this growth, however. First, reduced buying power resulting from the high rate of inflation could cause individuals to view eating out as more of a luxury. In addition, the high cost and limited supplies of gasoline will limit travel. Restaurants and other establishments serving food and drink could be affected.

In general, tight money, inflation, and limited fuel supplies may all be detrimental to Retail Trade. Some sectors will probably feel the impact more than others though. Auto Dealers and Gas Stations, for example, may be particularly hard hit. In addition, Furniture and Appliance Stores may experience reduced sales as more people opt to repair rather than replace major household items.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
(SIC 60-67)

Employment in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is projected to increase about 12 percent (+11,710) during the time period from 1976 to 1985. It's estimated that about 40 percent of the increase will occur in Banking. This percentage could be even higher. Based on the 1978 employment level, it appears that the 1985 figure may be conservative. Banks are expected to expand their services and open branch facilities, adding employees through the 1980's.

Projected employment in Credit Agencies Other Than Banks seems also to have been underestimated. The immediate future of this industry is somewhat uncertain, however, because high interest rates are discouraging many from applying for loans.

Employment in the Insurance Industry is projected to increase as the volume of goods requiring protection and the demand for tailor-made insurance packages grow. In addition, individuals born during the baby boom will be establishing families of their own and purchasing insurance for them. This factor plus an expected increase in the number of claims that must be settled will also contribute to growth.

A growth of about 12 percent is projected for Real Estate and Real Estate, Insurance, Loan, and Law Office Combinations. Such an increase may be optimistic should high interest rates and tight money continue to depress the real estate market. The prime interest rate has begun to decline but if and how rapidly it continues to fall remains to be seen.

SERVICES
(SIC 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78-82, 84, 86, 88, 89)

The Services Industry is the largest employer in Missouri. During the 1976 to 1985 time period, employment is projected to increase by around 20 percent (111,760). The largest employment increase is projected for the Medical and Other Health Industry, up almost 24 percent (+35,590) between 1976 and 1985. Among the factors contributing to this projected increase are an increase in the number of elderly, coverage of more people by health insurance programs, and growth in the fields of public health, rehabilitation, industrial medicine, and mental health. The largest sector of the Medical, Other Health Industry is Hospitals. By 1985, approximately 118,040 may work in Hospitals, an increase of about 23 percent over the 1976 employment estimate. Factors that could moderate growth are passage of the Hospital Cost Containment Bill (or similar legislation) and coverage by insurance programs of more out-patient services.

An increase of almost 60 percent (+27,590) is projected for Miscellaneous Business Services. As organizations become larger and more complex, their needs for services will rise. For many it will be more economical to sue the expertise and equipment of outsiders than to train personnel and purchase uniforms, machinery, and supplies of their own. A long-term economic slump, which is a possibility, could adversely affect the industry, however.

Only one major sector of the Services Industry -- Private Households -- is projected to decline. From 1976 to 1985, employment could drop from about 27,110 to 22,050, a decline of approximately 19 percent. As leisure time increases, as more labor-saving devices are developed, and as families and houses are reduced in size, the need for private household services will

diminish. Other contributing factors are the increase in the minimum wage and the coverage of some private household workers under the Unemployment Insurance Program.

GOVERNMENT
(SIC 91 - 93)

Overall, Government employment is projected to increase about 4½ percent between 1976 and 1985. Projected losses in the Federal sector should be more than offset by growth in the State and Local areas. These increases could result both from population growth and demands by the public for more and better services. Resistance to tax increases could moderate this growth somewhat. In addition, employment in Federal Public Administration may not decline as projected. Legislation concerning broad areas, such as consumer protection, welfare, national health insurance, public employment, etc. could result in increased employment. Also, the U.S. Postal Service announced late in 1979 that it had a money surplus, the first since the Service began. As a result, projected cutbacks may not be necessary.

NOTE: For greater detail see Missouri Employment Outlook - Projections to 1985, available on request from the Missouri Division of Employment Security, Research and Analysis Section.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

In general, employment of the more skilled occupations has been growing while the less skilled ones showed relative declines over the last few years. Between 1970 and 1974, employment grew by 26.6 percent in the managers, officials, and proprietors category and by 22.3 percent in the professional, technical, and kindred category. At the other extreme, employment of operatives increased by only 5.9 percent over the same period, and nonfarm laborers decreased by 2.5 percent. Reflecting a long-term trend, employment of farmers and farmworkers fell by 43.5 percent between 1970 and 1974.

Table 6 summarizes some of the projected occupations which are expected to show the largest number of average annual job openings resulting from growth and replacement between 1976 and 1985. More detailed information is contained in the Missouri Employment Outlook which is available directly from this Division.

It should be emphasized that this information shows only the projected number of job openings in various occupations and says nothing about relative supply in the occupation. For example, an average of 3,050 job openings are projected annually for teachers. This does not mean that teachers will have an easy time finding a job, since there is a larger number of qualified teachers seeking the available openings.

Current Job Openings

While Table 6 data contains information about job openings that are expected to prevail over the long run, shorter run information would also be desirable. Table 7 provides such information in the form of recent unfilled job openings at Missouri Division of Employment Security local offices. As above, this gives information relating only to the demand for these occupations. In most occupations ES active files contain several applicants for each opening. This is true even in the occupations with a large proportion of hard-to-fill job openings (those unfilled for 30 days or more).

TABLE 6
PROJECTED ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
(1976-1985)

Selected Occupation 1/	Average Annual Job Openings
Engineers, Technical	920
Engineers, Science Technicians	570
Medical Workers, Exc. Technicians	2,460
Registered Nurses	1,250
Health Technologist & Technicians	580
Teachers	580
Elementary School Teachers	2,100
Writers, Artists & Entertainers	1,190
Other Professional, Technical	4,300
Accountants	1,070
Clergy	800
Lawyers	680
Social Workers	530
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	12,860
Buyer, Sales, Loan Managers	2,230
Bank, Financial Mgr.	730
Sales Mgr., Exc. Retail Trade	520
Admininstrators, Public Inspectors	1,180
Other Mgrs., Officials, Proprietors	9,450
Office Managers, NEC	630
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Mgrs.	650
Other Mgrs., Administrators	7,600+
Sales Workers	8,070
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	520
Real Estate Agents, Brokers, etc.	960
Sales and Sales Workers, NEC	5,780+
Clerical Workers	22,300
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	6,960
Secretaries, General	5,210
Typists	1,400
Clerical Workers, Other	15,170
Bookkeepers	1,900
Cashiers	2,000
Counter Clerks, except food	790
Estimators, Investigators	530
Receptionists	720
Misc. Clerical Workers	4,230+

Crafts and Kindred Workers	10,520
Construction Crafts Workers	3,710
Carpenters and Apprentices	1,090
Painters & Apprentices	600
Plumbers, Pipefitters & Apprentices	510
Blue Collar Workers Supvr, NEC	1,010
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs, Exc. Mechanical	990
Mechanics, Repairers & Installers	2,670
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	720
Heavy Equip. Mech., incl. Diesel	500
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	1,350
Operatives, Exc. Transport	8,960
Semiskilled Metal Working	850
Welders & Flamecutters	580
Semiskilled Packing & Inspecting	1,620
Checkers, Examiners, etc. Mfg.	820
Packer, Wrapper, Exc. Meat, Produce	730
Other Operative, Exc. Transport	6,500
Assemblers	1,620
Sewers and Stitcher	810
Misc. Mach. Operatives	890
Operatives NEC	910+
Transport Equip. Operatives	2,960
Delivery and Route Workers	670
Truck Drivers	1,310
Services Workers	18,630
Cleaning Service Workers	4,690
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, Exc. Private	680
Bldg. Interior Cleaners, NEC	1,770
Janitors & Sextons	2,230
Food Service Workers	5,700
Cooks, Exc. Private	1,970
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	690
Waiters/Waitresses	1,500
Food Workers, NEC Exc. Private	1,000+
Health Service Workers	3,030
Health Aides, Exc. Nursing	520
Nurses' Aides, Orderlies	1,450
Practical Nurses	850
Personal Service Workers	2,650
Child Care Workers, Exc. Private	1,230
Protective Service Workers	1,950
Guards	1,260
Private Household Workers	620
Laborers, Exc. Farm	2,960
Construction Labor, Exc. Carpenter's Helper	530
Freight, Material Handlers	530
Gardeners, Groundskeepers, Exc. Farm	530
Farmers and Farm Workers	2,620

1/ Occupations with 500 or more average annual job openings resulting from growth or replacement.

SOURCE: Missouri Employment Outlook - Projections to 1985.

TABLE 7
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS AT EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LOCAL OFFICES
(April 1981)

DOT Code 1/	Selected Occupations 2/	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 days or more
0-1 ($5.49)			
079374-014	Occupations in medicine & health, n.e.c., esp. LPN's	63	51
2 ($3.65)			
201362-030	Secretaries, esp. Secretarial stenographer	119	55
203362-010	Typists and typing-machine operators, esp. clerk-typists	144	101
209562-010	Stenography, typing, filing and related occupations, n.e.c., esp. general clerk	627	374
216482-010	Accounting and statistical clerk	1032	1003
250257-010	Sales occupations, real estate & insurance	102	87
279357-054	Sales occupations, misc. commodities, n.e.c.	100	28
290477-014	Sales clerks, esp. retail trade sales clerks	85	11

DOT Code 1/	Selected Occupations 2/	Unfilled Openings	
		Total	30 days or more
3 ($3.79)			
311477-014	Counter attendant, lunch room or coffee shop, hotel or restaurant waiter/waitress	93	43
313361-014	Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants, esp. pizza bakers	160	35
318687-010	Kitchen workers, n.e.c., esp. kitchen helper	60	16
355674-014	Attendants, hospitals, morgues, and related health services	138	47
372667-034	Security guards and correction officers, exc. crossing tenders, esp. security guards	50	28
7 ($4.39)			
787682-046	Sewing machine operators, nongarment	58	25
8 ($3.74)			
869664-014	Misc. construction occupations, n.e.c. esp. const. worker I and II	54	8
899381-010	Misc. structural work occupations, n.e.c. esp. building maintenance repairer	84	39
9 ($4.28)			
929687-030	Packaging and materials handling occupations, n.e.c.	160	72

1/ Number in parentheses is average hourly wage rate offered for openings received in that major occupational grouping.
2/ Arbitrarily selected as those 3-digit D.O.T. occupations with 50 or more unfilled job openings at the end of April 1981.
SOURCE: ESARS Table 96 for job openings, Table B07 for wage rates, April 1981.
N.E.C. Not elsewhere classified.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Trends and projections of statewide unemployment were discussed in Part 3. Geographic and population characteristics of unemployment will be considered in this section.

Geographic Distribution of Unemployment

Unemployment levels differed rather widely throughout the state in 1980. Generally those counties in the northern half and the south-western one quarter of the state experienced unemployment rates below the State average while the south-eastern one quarter experienced rates well above that of the State.

Figure 3 illustrates the geographic distribution of unemployment rates in 1980 for all SMSAs and counties. More detailed data are given in Table B-2.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

Knowledge of the characteristics of the unemployed is of paramount importance to planning manpower programs, among other uses. Two different kinds of information are presented in this API. One set is current and historical data from the ES-203 report, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed. This has the advantage of being an actual count of unemployed persons, by characteristics, but its usefulness is limited by the fact that it deals only with unemployment insurance claimants. The other kind of information presented in this report is projections of the age, sex, and race characteristics of the unemployed for the planning year. These projections contain information not available from the ES-203 but are only projections with considerable margin for error. They will be presented in the Section entitled Estimates Of Those In Need Of Manpower Services.

The ES-203 reports contain information on age, sex, duration of unemployment, occupation, and industry attachment of the insured unemployed. Selected characteristics based on the ES-203 report for the 1980 calendar year are illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows the composition of industry attachment of the insured unemployed compared to the industrial composition of employment. Certain industries, notably contract construction and manufacturing, account for a disproportionate amount of unemployment, while others (including trade and services) account for a greater proportion of employment than unemployment.

FIGURE 3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGE

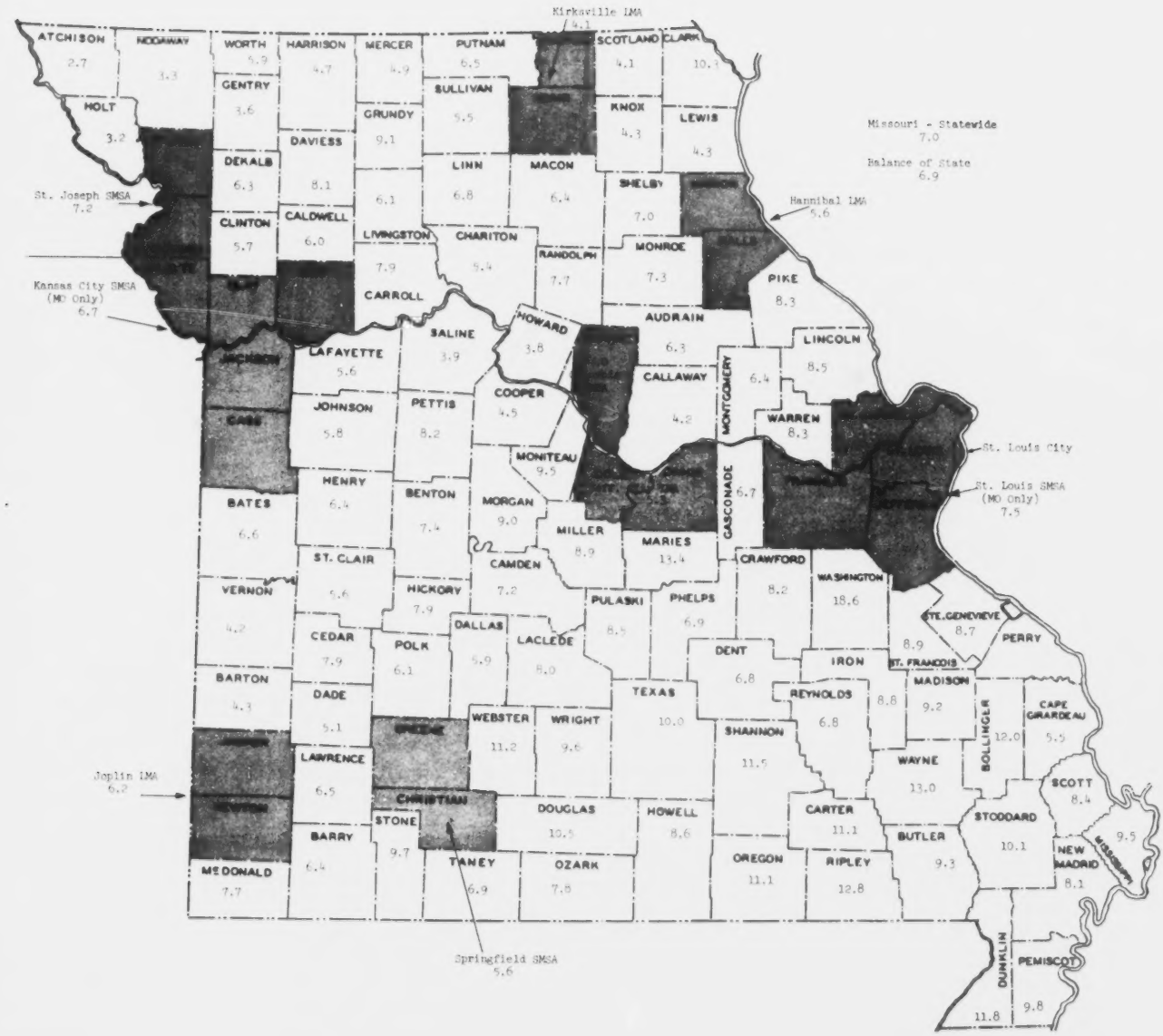


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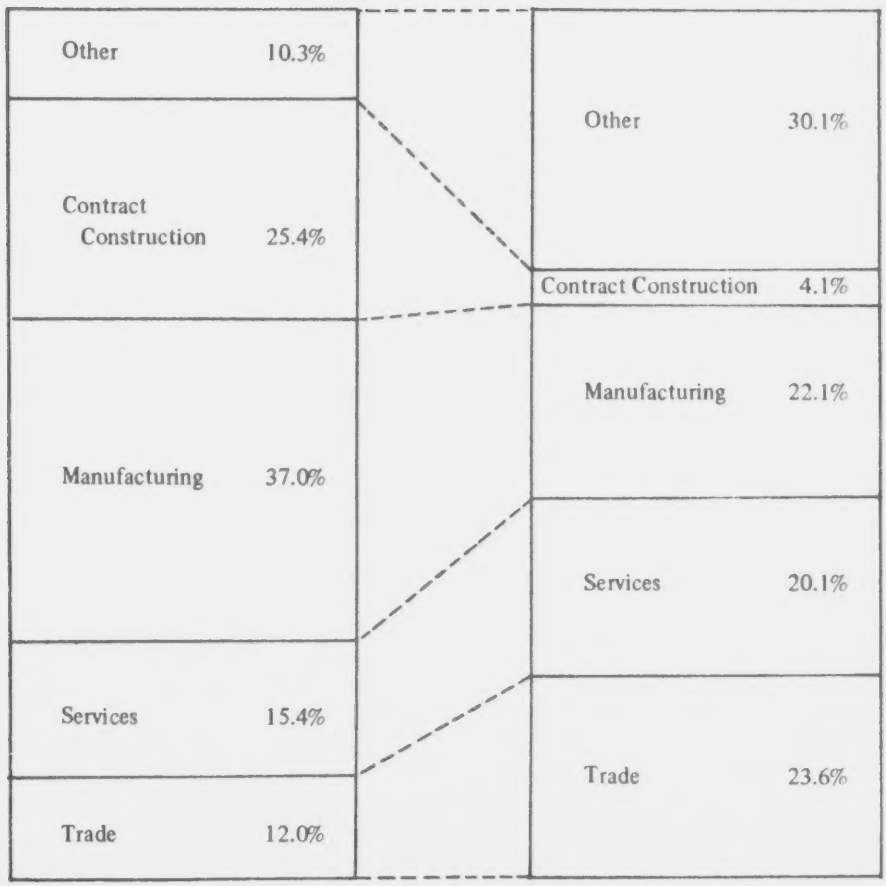
FIGURE 4
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
COMPARED TO THE INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF
THE EMPLOYED



Source: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed from ES-203, Table 2, 1980 Annual Average.
Employment from BLS 790, 1980 Annual Average.

ESTIMATES OF THOSE IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES

This section deals with estimating the number of individuals in certain target groups designated as being in special need of manpower services, essentially various categories of the unemployed plus the underemployed and the economically disadvantaged.

The Unemployed

It will be recalled that an average of 160,000 Missouri residents were projected to be unemployed during fiscal year 1982. To put a little more detail in this projection, it has been disaggregated into age, sex, and race cohorts, as shown in Table 8. This table shows considerable differences in unemployment rates for the various cohorts. The unemployment rate for whites is much lower than for nonwhites. The 16-17 year old cohort is projected to have an unemployment rate of 24.3 percent in the planning year, with the worst problem concentrated among nonwhites: 43.9 percent for males and 52.0 percent for females.

Number of Different Individuals

Other information about the unemployed would be desirable. For example, the above projections are only of annual averages and give no information about the number of different individuals who will be unemployed at some time during the year. Regression analysis of national data has indicated that the number of different individuals unemployed during the year depends on the unemployment rate. Applying the coefficients estimated from this analysis to the projected Missouri unemployment rate for the planning year suggests that a number equal to about 3.5 times the average number unemployed, or 560,000 different individuals, will be unemployed at some time during the planning year. (This information, along with other information presented in this section, is summarized in Table 9).

Long-Term Unemployed

Estimates of the number unemployed do not give a measure of the severity of the unemployment or the economic hardship resulting from it. Short spells of unemployment, such as caused by seasonal factors or temporary shutdowns, probably do not cause much hardship. It would thus be desirable to estimate the amount of long-term unemployment i.e. the number of individuals unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. Regressions on national data have shown that the percentage of unemployment which is long-term is also related to the unemployment rate. Applying coefficients estimated from national data to Missouri projections results in the estimate that about 2.0 percent of the labor force, or 46,900 people will be unemployed for 15 weeks or longer in the planning year.

TABLE 8
UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
FY 1982
MISSOURI

		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Unemployed	10,100	2,200	10,300	3,400	26,100
	%	19.2	43.9	23.9	52.0	24.3
18-19	Unemployed	6,100	2,300	7,600	2,900	18,900
	%	11.1	37.7	14.1	40.3	15.5
20-24	Unemployed	12,100	6,100	11,500	7,400	37,200
	%	8.2	28.8	8.7	26.0	11.2
25-34	Unemployed	11,200	5,300	17,100	3,900	37,600
	%	3.9	14.7	6.9	9.9	6.2
35-44	Unemployed	6,900	1,600	7,300	2,100	17,800
	%	3.9	14.7	6.9	9.9	6.2
45-64	Unemployed	8,200	1,900	7,600	1,900	19,600
	%	2.5	7.8	3.2	6.3	3.1
65+	Unemployed	1,200	300	1,000	200	2,700
	%	2.5	6.8	3.4	5.4	3.2
Total	Unemployed	55,800	19,800	62,500	21,900	160,000
	%	4.9	16.4	6.7	15.8	6.8

TABLE 9
MISSOURI
PROJECTIONS OF SELECTED
UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES
FY 1982

	Average Unemployment	Number of Different Persons Unemployed During Year	Long Term Unemployed 15 Wks. or Longer
White Male	55,800	195,300	23,000
White Female	62,500	218,750	2,400
Nonwhite Male	49,800	69,300	18,700
Nonwhite Female	21,900	76,650	2,800
TOTAL	160,000	560,000	46,900

Veterans

Veterans, especially Vietnam-era veterans, are an important target group for various manpower services. Unfortunately, there are few good estimates even of veterans population, let alone of labor force characteristics.

About 9,400 Missouri Vietnam-era veterans are projected to be unemployed in FY 1982. This estimate might be somewhat high since the proportion of Vietnam-era veterans in the population should now be decreasing slightly.

TABLE 10
ESTIMATES OF VETERAN
POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Missouri Veterans	FY 1982
Total Veteran Population	710,000
Vietnam-Era Veteran Population	211,000
Labor Force	193,000
Unemployed	9,400
Rate	4.9

Additional Missouri veteran population data by county are available in Appendix B.

While the overall unemployment rate for Vietnam Veterans is only estimated at 4.9% of the labor force, the unemployment rate for VEV's age 20-24 may well be as high as 15 percent. Unfortunately, no usable data for this age group are available.

The Economically Disadvantaged

Another large target group is the economically disadvantaged. This includes both employed and unemployed individuals with family incomes below the poverty level. There is probably considerable overlap between the disadvantaged and unemployed and underemployed.

In 1970, about 670,000 persons (including about 150,000 nonwhites) were below the poverty level in Missouri. The Current Population Survey (CPS) has found that the number of individuals below the poverty level has increased nationally. Using the Missouri projected population for FY 1982 and a set of factors derived from the change in the national CPS data, it is estimated that some 575,200 Missourians (including about 140,800 nonwhites) will be below the poverty level in FY 1982. Further detail is shown in Table 11. The subset of persons 18 and over is included in this table, since this group gives a better approximation of the number in need of manpower services.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF PERSONS
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL – FY 1982

	Total	Persons 18 and Over
White	369,700	176,100
Nonwhite	140,800	79,300
TOTAL	575,200	386,300

Details may not sum to total due to rounding.

Highschool Graduates

Heretofore it has been quite difficult to get a "handle" on the number of highschool graduates in need of manpower services. Through the assistance of the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education we have been able to gain a bit of insight into where the highschool graduates go after graduation. A recent survey of 1979 highschool graduates indicated that out of 64,150 graduates reporting statewide, 27,854 (45.3%) went on to further education; 2,102 (3.4%) entered the military; 22,800 (37.1%) became employed; and 5,938 (9.7%) fell into a rather nebulous category entitled "other". The "other" category includes: unemployed, discouraged workers and those not in the labor force. Although the number of unemployed cannot be satisfactorily broken out of the "other" category, it can be used to give the planner an idea of the proportion of graduates who may be in need of services. Figure 5 gives a county-by-county breakdown of the percent of those graduating in 1979 who fell into the "other" category. There were another approximately 5,450 graduates for whom no data were available and are not included here.

FIGURE 5
PERCENT OF HIGHSCHOOL GRADUATES
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE
1979 GRADUATES

FIGURE 6
MISSOURI PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUTS GRADES 7-12 1979-1980 SCHOOL YEAR

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

APPENDIX A

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Balance of State
Missouri

FY 1982

The balance-of-state (BOS) jurisdiction covers the entire state except the St. Louis and Kansas City SMSAs and the City of Springfield.

The statewide Annual Planning Report is generally applicable to the balance-of-state (BOS) jurisdiction. The purpose of this Appendix is to provide certain amplifying information, particularly that related to the number of residents of the BOS jurisdiction who are in need of manpower services. The same pattern and methodology of deriving the estimates used in the body of the APR are followed in this Appendix.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

Although the BOS includes the St. Joseph and Columbia SMSAs and part of the Springfield SMSA, it is basically nonmetropolitan. Its projected population for FY 1982 is about 2,070,500 or 42 percent of the state total. (Growth of population of individual counties was shown in Figure 2). Comparison of Table A-1 with Table 2 shows that the projected BOS labor force of 915,200 is about 39 percent of the state total and that the BOS has a somewhat lower overall labor force participation rate than the state as whole. It will be noted that the BOS has a considerably lower proportion of nonwhites than the state.

ESTIMATES OF THOSE IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES

It is projected that an average of about 63,500 BOS residents will be unemployed in FY 1982 for an average unemployment rate of 6.9 percent, only slightly higher than the 6.8 percent projected for the state. (Geographic composition of unemployment in 1980 is shown in Figure 3). The projected BOS unemployment is disaggregated into age, sex, and race categories in Table A-2.

It is projected that about 3.6 times the average unemployment, or 228,600 different individuals will be unemployed at some time during the planning year. The number of long-term unemployed individuals has been estimated at about 18,300. These projections, broken out by sex and race, are shown in Table A-3.

As alluded to in the Statewide Section of the APR, considerable difficulties are involved in estimating Veterans' unemployment. Projections were made for the BOS by assuming that Vietnam-era veterans occupy the same proportion of the population and unemployment in the BOS as in the state as a whole. The projections shown in Table A-4 were then derived from the statewide projections.

About 339,500 persons are projected to be below the poverty level in FY 1982, as shown in Table A-5. This is some Balance-of-State's share of state population. This may serve to point out the magnitude of the rural poverty problem.

TABLE A-1
POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS – FY 1982
BALANCE OF STATE

Age Group		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Population	37,700	2,100	33,500	1,700	74,900
	Labor Force	20,900	600	14,800	600	37,000
18-19	Population	39,500	2,200	33,800	2,100	77,600
	Labor Force	29,500	1,300	19,800	1,300	52,000
20-24	Population	98,200	5,300	85,800	4,800	194,100
	Labor Force	78,200	2,500	58,700	3,500	143,000
25-34	Population	146,900	8,300	141,100	6,800	303,000
	Labor Force	131,400	4,800	104,700	4,600	245,400
35-44	Population	100.100	3,100	102,700	3,700	209,700
	Labor Force	89,700	2,300	71,100	2,700	165,800
45-64	Population	178,600	4,700	202,000	6,100	391,400
	Labor Force	29,700	600	14,300	500	45,000
Total	Population	753,900	28,800	793,900	30,200	1,606,800
	Labor Force	508,100	15,400	375,000	16,700	915,200

TABLE A-2
UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
FY 1982
BALANCE OF STATE

Age Group		White Male	Nonwhite Male	White Female	Nonwhite Female	Total
16-17	Unemployed	3,800	300	3,600	300	7,900
	%	18.0	44.0	24.2	45.8	21.4
18-19	Unemployed	3,300	400	3,500	500	7,700
	%	11.2	33.7	17.5	36.7	14.8
20-24	Unemployed	6,900	800	6,800	1,300	15,900
	%	8.9	31.0	11.7	37.9	11.1
25-34	Unemployed	6,600	700	8,700	700	16,700
	%	5.0	14.8	8.4	15.1	6.8
35-44	Unemployed	3,200	200	3,300	300	6,900
	%	3.5	7.1	4.6	10.3	4.2
45-64	Unemployed	3,700	400	2,900	300	7,300
	%	2.9	11.8	3.2	9.6	3.2
65+	Unemployed	600	1/	400	1/	1,100
	%	2.0	4.7	2.8	5.6	2.3
Total	Unemployed	28,000	2,800	29,200	3,400	63,500
	%	5.5	18.1	7.8	20.6	6.9

1/ Less than 50 persons

TABLE A-3
BALANCE OF STATE
PROJECTION OF
SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES
FY 1982

	Average Unemployment	Number of Different Persons Unemployed During Year	Long Term Unemployed 15 Wks. or More
White Male	28,000	100,800	10,200
White Female	29,200	105,100	7,500
Nonwhite Male	2,800	10,100	300
Nonwhite Female	3,400	12,200	300
TOTAL	63,500	228,600	18,300

TABLE A-4
BALANCE OF STATE
ESTIMATES OF VETERAN
POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Missouri Veterans	FY 1982 - Proj.
Total Veteran Population	245,600
Vietnam-Era Veteran Population	73,000
Labor Force	66,700
Unemployed	3,200
Rate	4.8

TABLE A-5
BALANCE OF STATE
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF PERSONS
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL – FY 1982

	Total	Persons 18 and Over
White	260,800	182,600
Nonwhite	31,300	17,400
TOTAL	339,500	234,000

TABLE A-6
BALANCE OF STATE
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 1/
1970 AND 1982 (PROJECTED) BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Age Group	White Males	Nonwhite Males	White Females	Nonwhite Females
16-17				
1970	39.4%	15.1%	19.0%	11.7%
1982	55.6	30.8	44.2	36.2
18-19				
1970	58.0	39.9	42.7	38.7
1982	74.7	58.6	58.8	62.2
20-24				
1970	76.7	50.0	52.0	53.9
1982	79.6	47.8	68.5	74.1
25-34				
1970	91.7	59.2	43.6	50.3
1982	89.5	57.5	74.2	68.4
35-44				
1970	92.6	73.8	48.5	57.4
1982	89.6	74.1	69.2	73.2
45-64				
1970	81.4	70.4	42.5	50.3
1982	72.1	70.1	45.3	55.1
65+				
1970	24.2	15.9	8.5	12.1
1982	19.4	18.0	7.3	10.7
TOTAL				
1970	69.1	48.7	35.7	41.1
1982	67.4	53.6	47.2	55.4

1/ The percentage of the total civilian population of a census subgroup classified as "in the labor force".

APPENDIX B

Supplemental Information

TABLE B-1
BENCHMARKED ESTIMATES
1976 TO 1980 - MISSOURI

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1976	2,088,067	2,090,849	2,120,007	2,148,860	2,155,576	2,168,791	2,154,560	2,123,661	2,142,126	2,143,123	2,135,767	2,148,615	2,136,000
1977	2,144,903	2,152,052	2,168,488	2,225,626	2,255,924	2,282,113	2,265,724	2,259,022	2,263,129	2,248,685	2,225,489	2,232,847	2,227,000
1978	2,191,487	2,186,849	2,209,450	2,243,576	2,269,434	2,296,258	2,300,034	2,283,190	2,296,438	2,282,606	2,262,377	2,262,301	2,256,000
1979	2,224,072	2,228,776	2,250,177	2,272,700	2,312,974	2,344,114	2,330,621	2,321,490	2,326,994	2,315,145	2,285,226	2,291,710	2,293,000
1980	2,238,131	2,248,008	2,280,706	2,293,634	2,324,949	2,347,753	2,323,022	2,310,848	2,315,177	2,306,501	2,279,055	2,272,215	2,295,000

EMPLOYMENT

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1976	1,926,790	1,939,364	1,977,496	2,018,165	2,032,796	2,033,112	2,015,610	2,000,120	2,027,367	2,025,400	2,014,875	2,012,906	2,002,000
1977	1,978,535	1,998,306	2,034,318	2,107,384	2,135,133	2,145,045	2,129,224	2,128,125	2,146,138	2,133,277	2,110,193	2,106,323	2,096,000
1978	2,053,633	2,042,071	2,083,579	2,136,064	2,165,206	2,179,582	2,179,395	2,163,776	2,198,298	2,187,741	2,167,366	2,159,289	2,143,000
1979	2,097,867	2,105,046	2,147,431	2,179,545	2,226,443	2,244,747	2,232,943	2,219,197	2,229,695	2,216,058	2,181,547	2,175,480	2,188,000
1980	2,098,014	2,092,462	2,127,347	2,145,456	2,159,422	2,158,609	2,144,619	2,135,068	2,153,871	2,149,855	2,125,577	2,117,700	2,134,000

UNEMPLOYMENT – NUMBER

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1976	161,277	151,485	142,511	130,695	122,780	135,679	138,950	123,541	114,759	117,723	120,892	135,709	133,000
1977	166,368	153,746	134,170	118,242	120,791	137,068	136,500	130,897	116,991	115,408	115,296	126,524	131,000
1978	137,854	144,778	125,871	107,512	104,228	116,676	120,639	119,414	98,140	94,865	95,011	103,012	114,000
1979	126,205	123,730	102,746	93,155	86,531	99,367	97,678	102,293	97,299	99,087	103,679	116,230	104,000
1980	140,117	155,546	153,359	148,178	165,527	189,144	178,403	175,780	161,306	156,646	153,478	154,515	161,000

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1976	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.2
1977	7.8	7.1	6.2	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.9
1978	6.3	6.6	5.7	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.0
1979	5.7	5.6	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.5
1980	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0

TABLE B-2
LOCAL LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(ADJUSTED TO 1980 CPS LEVELS)

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment Number	Total Unemployment Rate
STATE OF MISSOURI	2,295,000	2,134,000	161,000	7.0
SMSA's				
St. Louis (Mo-Il)	1,089,531	1,001,336	88,195	8.1
Kansas City (Mo-Ks)	684,092	641,282	42,810	6.3
Springfield	103,743	97,969	5,774	5.6
St. Joseph	44,958	41,710	3,248	7.2
Columbia	55,344	53,123	2,221	4.0
OTHER AREAS (COUNTIES/LMA's)				
Adair/Schuyler LMA	15,543	14,912	631	4.1
Atchison	4,308	4,191	117	2.7
Audrain	11,567	10,836	731	6.3
Barry	10,601	9,926	675	6.4
Barton	4,447	4,255	192	4.3
Bates	7,438	6,945	493	6.6
Benton	5,103	4,724	379	7.4
Bollinger	3,188	2,806	382	12.0
Butler	15,670	14,215	1,455	9.3
Caldwell	3,849	3,619	230	6.0
Callaway	21,052	20,160	892	4.2
Camden	9,967	9,251	716	7.2
Cape Girardeau	30,021	28,363	1,658	5.5
Carroll	4,887	4,503	384	7.9
Carter	2,370	2,107	263	11.1
Cedar	4,126	3,801	325	7.9
Chariton	4,726	4,469	257	5.4
Clark	3,111	2,792	319	10.3
Clinton	7,212	6,802	410	5.7
Cole/Osage LMA	34,697	32,841	1,856	5.3
Cooper	6,473	6,184	289	4.5
Crawford	7,902	7,256	646	8.2
Dade	3,571	3,388	183	5.1
Dallas	5,838	5,495	343	5.9
Daviess	3,017	2,774	243	8.1
DeKalb	3,256	3,052	204	6.3
Dent	6,097	5,681	416	6.8
Douglas	4,227	3,785	442	10.5
Dunklin	13,046	11,507	1,539	11.8
Gasconade	6,136	5,724	412	6.7
Gentry	4,169	4,019	150	3.6
Grundy	5,517	5,016	501	9.1
Harrison	4,526	4,315	211	4.7
Henry	9,643	9,027	616	6.4
Hickory	2,535	2,334	201	7.9
Holt	3,391	3,281	110	3.2
Howard	4,462	4,291	171	3.8
Howell	12,243	11,194	1,049	8.6
Iron	4,715	4,299	416	8.8
Jasper/Newton LMA	54,733	51,354	3,379	6.2
Johnson	14,726	13,872	854	5.8
Knox	2,346	2,246	100	4.3

Other Areas (Counties/LMA's)	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment Number	Rate
Laclede	10,035	9,228	807	8.0
Lafayette	14,968	14,127	841	5.6
Lawrence	11,435	10,688	747	6.5
Lewis	4,780	4,576	204	4.3
Lincoln	9,328	8,536	792	8.5
Linn	7,784	7,251	533	6.8
Livingston	7,162	6,723	439	6.1
McDonald	5,212	4,810	402	7.7
Macon	6,772	6,336	436	6.4
Madison	3,796	3,448	348	9.2
Maries	2,490	2,156	334	13.4
Marion/Ralls LMA	17,658	16,677	981	5.6
Mercer	1,779	1,692	87	4.9
Miller	10,006	9,113	893	8.9
Mississippi	5,878	5,321	557	9.5
Moniteau	4,333	3,923	410	9.5
Monroe	4,548	4,216	332	7.3
Montgomery	5,078	4,751	327	6.4
Morgan	5,369	4,884	485	9.0
New Madrid	10,530	9,678	852	8.1
Nodaway	10,655	10,307	348	3.3
Oregon	2,945	2,618	327	11.1
Ozark	3,601	3,320	281	7.8
Pemiscot	8,707	7,852	855	9.8
Perry	7,662	7,007	655	8.5
Pettis	16,364	15,020	1,344	8.2
Phelps	14,207	13,230	977	6.9
Pike	6,923	6,351	572	8.3
Polk	8,262	7,755	507	6.1
Pulaski	8,125	7,438	687	8.5
Putnam	3,092	2,891	201	6.5
Randolph	11,115	10,255	860	7.7
Reynolds	2,853	2,658	195	6.8
Ripley	3,579	3,122	457	12.8
St. Clair	3,690	3,483	207	5.6
Ste. Genevieve	6,567	5,997	570	8.7
St. Francois	18,315	16,685	1,630	8.9
Saline	13,260	12,737	523	3.9
Scotland	2,337	2,242	95	4 1
Scott	18,962	17,371	1,591	8.4
Shannon	2,759	2,442	317	11.5
Shelby	3,129	2,909	220	7.0
Stoddard	12,743	11,460	1,283	10.1
Stone	6,635	5,991	644	9.7
Sullivan	3,065	2,896	169	5.5
Taney	11,563	10,769	794	6.9
Texas	7,712	6,941	771	10.0
Vernon	9,579	9,173	406	4.2
Warren	5,504	5,048	456	8.3
Washington	4,377	3,565	812	18.6
Wayne	4,237	3,688	549	13.0
Webster	6,841	6,075	766	11.2
Worth	1,194	1,124	70	5.9
Wright	6,678	6,034	644	9.6

TABLE B-3

MISSOURI VETERANS
March 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
TOTAL	701,000	625,000	190,000	178,000	138,000	113,000	312,000	22,000	4,000	72,000
ADAIR	2,990	2,620	1,150	1,120	400	400	980	120	30	340
ANDREW	1,680	1,510	430	410	290	230	820	50	10	150
ATCHISON	1,440	1,290	370	350	250	240	640	50	10	150
AUDRAIN	3,710	3,330	930	870	700	590	1,760	110	20	360
BARRY	2,300	2,060	440	400	480	440	1,110	120	10	220
BARTON	1,310	1,200	220	190	280	220	690	90	10	110
BATES	2,010	1,840	390	360	340	280	1,060	130	10	160
BENTON	1,280	1,170	230	210	240	210	650	90	10	110
BOLLINGER	1,030	940	230	230	120	120	510	90	10	80
BOONE	11,560	10,100	4,660	4,500	1,880	1,530	3,870	200	110	1,350
BUCHANAN	13,660	12,280	3,630	3,400	2,460	1,960	6,460	460	80	1,300
BUTLER	4,090	3,700	950	880	760	600	2,010	200	20	370
CALDWELL	1,120	1,010	150	130	290	250	580	60	---	110
CALLAWAY	3,900	3,430	1,140	1,060	860	700	1,550	130	30	440
CAMDEN	1,970	1,800	420	390	360	270	1,010	130	10	170
CAPE GIRARDEAU	7,190	6,390	2,070	1,950	1,360	1,140	3,070	240	50	750
CARROLL	1,690	1,520	460	420	260	240	750	110	10	160
CARTER	360	340	50	50	40	40	230	20	---	20
CASS	5,720	5,040	1,780	1,680	1,130	950	2,280	130	40	630
CEDAR	1,330	1,190	380	340	250	210	590	60	10	130
CHARITON	1,580	1,450	350	330	230	200	820	100	10	130
CHRISTIAN	1,950	1,720	590	510	430	350	790	80	10	210
CLARK	910	810	280	270	130	120	390	40	10	90
CLAY	22,150	19,600	6,270	5,840	4,810	3,860	9,590	300	140	2,410
CLINTON	1,940	1,730	450	420	370	350	870	90	10	200
COLE	7,880	6,990	2,320	2,170	1,640	1,280	3,360	130	50	840
COOPER	1,880	1,660	440	410	440	380	820	60	10	200
CRAWFORD	2,190	1,950	610	580	420	370	920	70	10	230
DADE	920	820	180	160	230	180	420	60	---	90
DALLAS	1,340	1,210	320	300	240	200	650	70	10	120
DAVIESS	1,060	950	190	170	250	220	520	50	---	110
DE KALB	930	850	180	160	160	150	480	50	---	80
DENT	1,570	1,410	400	370	320	250	720	60	10	160
DOUGLAS	1,020	910	220	200	240	210	440	60	10	110
DUNKLIN	3,680	3,290	970	920	660	590	1,650	120	20	370
FRANKLIN	8,080	7,160	2,320	2,200	1,520	1,370	3,370	230	50	870
GASCONADE	1,540	1,410	260	240	280	240	840	90	10	130
GENTRY	900	830	120	110	150	140	530	40	---	70
GREENE	24,290	21,360	7,970	7,560	4,710	3,950	9,170	630	180	2,740
GRUNDY	1,470	1,340	290	270	260	220	750	100	10	130
HARRISON	1,390	1,270	280	260	180	180	740	80	10	110
HENRY	2,890	2,590	650	610	520	490	1,370	130	10	280
HICKORY	660	610	120	110	90	80	380	40	---	50
HOLT	840	770	150	140	120	120	470	40	---	70
HOWARD	1,420	1,280	400	390	200	190	640	60	10	140
HOWELL	3,080	2,780	760	710	550	450	1,520	130	20	290
IRON	1,140	1,010	330	310	220	200	450	50	10	120
JACKSON	109,730	97,910	29,850	27,870	21,890	17,390	49,350	3,290	680	11,140
JASPER	12,230	10,940	3,190	3,000	2,280	1,930	5,580	430	70	1,220
JEFFERSON	17,000	14,940	5,170	4,900	3,400	3,040	6,690	310	120	1,940
JOHNSON	4,650	4,040	2,000	1,930	770	800	1,390	110	50	560
KNOX	750	680	140	130	140	130	370	50	---	70
LACLEDE	2,910	2,600	940	890	490	360	1,240	110	20	290
LAFAYETTE	3,540	3,180	940	890	650	530	1,600	160	20	350
LAWRENCE	3,270	2,950	720	670	620	520	1,600	160	20	300
LEWIS	1,420	1,250	440	420	260	230	550	50	10	160
LINCOLN	2,220	1,990	490	460	430	410	1,020	100	10	220
LINN	2,030	1,850	420	380	400	280	1,090	110	10	170
LIVINGSTON	2,110	1,900	530	500	370	320	980	130	10	200
MCDONALD	1,330	1,190	280	260	300	260	590	80	10	140
MACON	1,890	1,690	390	360	400	380	840	110	10	200
MADISON	1,080	960	290	270	190	160	460	60	10	110
MARIES	880	790	240	230	140	130	370	60	10	90
MARION	4,050	3,650	930	860	800	640	1,950	200	20	380
MERCER	530	480	90	80	120	110	240	40	---	50
MILLER	2,370	2,130	620	590	380	360	1,080	100	10	230
MISSISSIPPI	1,890	1,670	610	580	310	290	730	70	10	200
MONITEAU	1,190	1,070	210	180	280	240	550	90	---	120
MONROE	1,200	1,070	260	240	300	220	570	40	10	120
MONTGOMERY	1,450	1,310	380	360	210	180	680	80	10	130
MORGAN	1,670	1,530	340	320	240	210	720	80	10	130
NEW MADRID	2,380	2,100	760	740	360	360	920	80	20	250
NEWTON	4,400	3,920	1,150	1,070	930	730	1,990	130	30	450
NODAWAY	2,690	2,380	960	930	380	340	1,000	110	20	290
OREGON	1,120	1,000	380	280	210	170	490	70	10	110
OSAGE	1,410	1,250	370	340	240	240	600	70	10	150
OZARK	700	610	180	160	170	120	310	40	---	70

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TABLE B-3 (continued)

Missouri Veterans - contd.

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
PEMISCOT	2,720	2,460	660	630	430	380	1,320	130	20	250
PERRY	1,810	1,620	320	280	430	390	890	60	10	190
PETTIS	5,020	4,490	1,230	1,150	870	860	2,270	210	30	510
PHELPS	4,360	3,840	1,520	1,440	880	630	1,620	150	30	480
PIKE	2,300	2,040	640	600	470	390	960	100	10	240
PLATTE	5,650	4,970	1,790	1,700	1,110	930	2,270	80	40	630
POLK	1,950	1,740	570	550	330	280	810	110	10	190
PULASKI	3,660	3,170	1,740	1,670	640	400	1,050	50	40	450
PUTNAM	580	530	100	90	90	90	300	50	---	50
RALLS	990	870	290	240	180	180	390	30	10	110
RANDOLPH	3,430	3,070	930	870	620	510	1,570	120	20	340
RAY	2,580	2,300	580	480	580	510	1,230	80	10	260
REYNOLDS	640	580	160	150	110	90	300	30	---	60
RIPLEY	1,280	1,140	320	300	210	210	530	100	10	130
ST. CHARLES	15,220	13,140	4,910	4,620	3,670	3,270	5,060	210	110	1,970
ST. CLAIR	1,030	950	190	170	170	120	580	90	---	70
ST. FRANCOIS	5,240	4,700	1,360	1,290	900	800	2,420	190	30	510
ST. LOUIS	160,810	149,370	40,510	37,320	35,230	27,790	75,140	3,120	920	16,510
STE. GENEVIEVE	1,960	1,730	650	620	300	280	800	30	10	210
SALINE	3,000	2,710	750	720	480	430	1,380	190	20	280
SCHUYLER	520	460	140	140	100	100	210	20	---	60
SCOTLAND	760	680	220	210	120	110	310	50	10	80
SCOTT	4,150	3,710	1,220	1,150	730	570	1,900	100	30	410
SHANNON	950	870	180	170	160	140	510	50	---	80
SHELBY	910	820	180	170	190	160	450	40	---	90
STODDARD	2,900	2,620	690	650	470	420	1,420	130	20	260
STONE	1,130	1,010	230	210	240	200	560	50	10	110
SULLIVAN	940	850	240	220	150	130	630	60	10	90
TANEY	2,010	1,820	510	460	430	260	960	140	10	180
TEXAS	2,210	2,000	390	350	480	400	1,130	120	10	200
VERNON	2,490	2,290	400	360	440	360	1,440	140	10	190
WARREN	1,200	1,090	290	270	230	170	590	50	10	110
WASHINGTON	1,840	1,660	420	380	350	270	750	60	10	170
WAYNE	920	810	210	200	190	180	370	60	---	100
WEBSTER	1,930	1,730	400	370	400	360	880	130	10	190
WORTH	390	360	90	80	70	50	210	20	---	30
WRIGHT	1,660	1,500	470	450	230	200	770	80	10	150
INDEPENDENT CITY										
ST. LOUIS	87,260	78,180	24,150	22,850	15,110	12,600	39,190	3,530	550	8,530

* Excludes Spanish American War Veterans.

Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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